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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
22nd Oct.	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
29th "	MANTUA	10885	.....	...
5th Nov.	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
19th "	MARMORA	10509	.....	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
3rd Dec.	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
31st "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
25th "	ARABIA	7903	....	...
4th March	MALWA	10883	....	...
11th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
27nd "	* ARCADIA	7000	....	...
25th "	PERSIA	7951	....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10509	....	...
8th "	CALEDONIA	7536	....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10885	....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903	....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER, At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

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To Marseilles	Rs. 440 or Rs. 391	Rs. 745 or Rs. 691
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(CITY AND HALL LINES).

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Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
C. City of Glasgow	9500	.....	Oct. 29
C. City of Calcutta	11000	.....	Nov. 5
A. City of Vienna	6000	.....	" 5
A. Trafford Hall	8000	.....	Dec. 6
C. City of Athens	8100	.....	" 15
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	" 30
B. City of Agra	8100	not fixed.	... 1911
B. Locksley Hall	6500	.....	Jan. 14
B. Newby Hall	7500	.....	...
B. Sutton Hall	7700	.....	Jan. 26
C. City of Glasgow	9500	.....	Feby. 4
A. City of Vienna	6000	.....	March 4
A. Trafford Hall	8000	March 17	* " 14
C. City of Athens	8100	" 24	* " 21
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	April 8
C. City of Karachi	8400	April 11	...
C. City of York	11000	" 24	*April 21
C. City of Glasgow	9500	May 12	* May 9
A. Trafford Hall	8000	" 30	...
C. City of Manchester	8900	.....	June 10
C. City of	...	.....	July 19

* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

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Service or two Berthed Cabins, Electric Fans free.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

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FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga	2171	Mon.	24th Oct.	11 a.m.	†P O & C M
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	27th "	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	28th "	6 a.m.*	direct.

†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
*Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 27th Oct calling (for dalls and Passengers) at Mascat, Gwadur Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Anwas and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2147 tons, on Monday, the 24th October calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwarbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about the 22nd October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

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Apply to
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21st October, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,120	Lafont	4th Nov.
SALAZIE	4,147	Rigaud	24th Nov.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	22nd Dec.
AUSTRALIEN	6,385	X	19th Jan 1911.
NERA	5,538	Casanova	16th Feb. "
YARRA	4,127	X	16th Mar. "
DUMBEA	5,569	Rebutat	13th Apl. "
POLYNESIEN	5,383	X	11th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,385	X	8th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Australien	6,385	Guionnet	4th Nov. 1910.
Nera	5,538	Casanova	2nd Dec. "

For further particulars apply to—

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Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st November.
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st December.
Graz	3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jany. 1911
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st Feby. "
Graz	3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st March "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st April "
Graz	3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st May "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
China	6017	P. Pavisich	29th December.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
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Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 585 *
" Class to London and back	" 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

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Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Ferdinand	B. Gobol	6046	25th Oct, 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH,
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NOTICE.

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Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States.	Shanghai
Colombo	Selangor (F. M. States.	Tientsin
Karachi	Bangkok	Hankow
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Fengtien (Mukden)	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
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THERE is much neat simplicity shown in the Special and Perfect Lentille Finish of the case of this Watch, giving it an appearance of Elegance and Good Taste which Watches at the same price do not offer.

The mechanism of to-day and the finish of the case is a considerable improvement compared with the original production of our

POPULAR WATCH

and of which Brigadier General Way wrote so flatteringly:

"I bought in your Shop the best timekeeper I ever saw. It has never been out of my pocket for 9 years and has never gone wrong and has never been touched by anyone, never been cleaned or oiled, and keeps better time than any Gold Watch I ever saw," &c., &c.

In addition to our usual written guarantee the dial of this Watch carries our name which is a further assurance of our absolute confidence in accepting sponsorship in even so cheap a timekeeper.

Nickel cased Crystal face model ...	Rs. 15-8	Cash Rs. 14
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The watch is supplied in a neat case with spare glass and mainspring and a written guarantee that it will last for 15 years with reasonable proper care.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP, BRASS SCRAP, SURPLUS STORES SUCH AS NAILS IRON CUT, NAILS GALVANIZED CLOUT, STEEL CAST TRIANGULAR, STEEL ROUND AND SQUARE, STEEL WIRE, SCREWS WOOD IRON, REFLECTORS, PRESSES COPYING, ETC., ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive tenders at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd November, 1910, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bandar, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or Currency Notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory Notes, will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove WITHIN ONE MONTH from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

GENERAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
PAREL, 20TH OCTOBER, 1910.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS STORES.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS STORES to the above Railway, for the year 1911, will be received by the Agent and Manager up to 4 P. M. on the 21st November, 1910.

2. Full particulars, together with Tender form, may be obtained from the Store Keeper, Secunderabad, on payment of two Rupees.

SALE OF TIMBER.

THE FOLLOWING TIMBER will be put up to AUCTION by the Undersigned, at Hattikeri Depot, 15 miles from Karwar, on 21st November, 1910, and following days:—

Matti (Terminalia tomentosa)	43,270	cubic feet.
Nandi (Lagerstroemia microcarpa)...	4,340	,,
Kindal (Terminalia paniculata)......	1,930	,,
Heddi (Adina cordifolia)	870	,,
Honi (Pterocarpus marsupium	880	,,
Jamba (Xylia dolabrifomnis)	470	,,
Kalamb (Stephegyne parvifolia......	80	,,
Teak (Tectona grandis)	7,240	,,
Blackwood (Dalbergia latifolia).........	930	,,

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

W. A. MILLER,
Divisional Forest Officer,
Kanara, W. D.

Karwar, 11th October, 1910.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 824 of 1909.

AUGUSTUS JOSEPH VALLES......Plaintiff

vs.

JOHN ALBERT VALLES and others....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the DECREE made in the above Suit and bearing date the 25th day of February, 1910, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office, in the Court House, on Tuesday, the 8th day of November, 1910, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Pension land, Tax land or ground or oart with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and out-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being near the Portuguese Church Road at Dadar, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, which land or ground or oart is known as "Namrao," and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 4319 and 4320 (2) and Street Nos. 679 and 680A, and bearing Collector's Old No. 366, 407, 145, New Nos. 4110, 4184, 3739, Old Survey No. 307 and 356, and New Survey No. 1A 1049, and containing by admeasurement (6066) six thousand sixty-six square yards, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the North and West by a public passage, on the East by the property of Manuel Francis Valles, and on the South by the property of David Muzello.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. JUDAH and SOLOMON Attorneys for the Plaintiffs and 2nd, 3rd and 4th Defendants abovenamed, at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 23rd day of September, 1910.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Commissioner.

WANTED.

A SMART and ACTIVE BILL COLLECTOR, must give security of Rs. 500, either by deposit of cash or Government Paper.

Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET.

ENTIRE HOUSE, No. 57, Hornby Road, Fort, or separate FLATS, for non-Parsi residences or offices. Apply to N. M. Dubash, 215, Girgaum Back Road, near Sir Mungaldass House.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN, SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

"THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld"

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

JEAN PALEOLOGOS, late of Athens, Hellenic (Greek) Merchant.

VISRAM LADHA, late of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant.

FRANK JOSLEN, late a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Indian Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay, European.

WALTER CHARLES BEARD, late of Bombay, a partner and Sole Representative in India of the firm of Messrs. Beard Price and Company, European.

HARRY BRAMLEY, late of Bombay, an Assistant in the firm of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, European.

WALTER PARKINGTON, late of the School House Thornton le Moors in the County of Chester, European.

All persons having Claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their Claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and Claims received after that period, will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General.

Administrator-General's Office, High Court,
Bombay, the 22nd day of October, 1910.

BOMBAY JACKAL CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Jackal Club, will be held at the Bombay Gymkhana, on MONDAY, October 24th, at 6-45 P.M.

F. HEARSON,
Hon. Secretary, Bombay Jackal Club.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of a valuable Bungalow with a Chawl and an Outhouse near the Coorla Railway Station.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the owner Mr. Bhimjee, Jeevan, the following valuable bungalow, viz:—

All that piece of ground admeasuring 850 square yards situate near the Coorla Railway Station together with a storied bungalow and a chawl of six compartments and an outhouse standing thereon and bounded on the east by G. I. P. Railway line, on the west by a property formerly belonging to Govindjee Hunsraj and Damoder Khimjee, but now belonging to Cursondas Goculdas, on the north by a Road leading to G. I. P. Railway Station and another property belonging to Bhimjee Jeevan and on the south by the property belonging to Goshi Govindji Premji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1910.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.........	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND............	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN,
LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Chittagong,	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141,
BOMBAY.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	,, 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	,, 4,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 30th June, 1910.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE MEYER SASSOON MILLS, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI. OF 1882.

CAPITAL RS. 10,00,000.

DIVIDED INTO 10,000 SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

The whole amount is proposed to be issued and is payable as follows:—
Rs. 15 on Application, Rs. 35 on Allotment, and the balance in
Sums not exceeding Rs. 25 at intervals
of not less than one month.

DIRECTORS:

R. J. RAYMOND, Esq., (Chairman) (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
H. A. H PAYNE, Esq., (Messrs. Payne & Co).
P. A. HORMARJI, Esq., (Messrs. P. A. Hormarji and Co.)
KHIMJI COOVERJI, Esq., (Messrs. Nursey Khatao).
S. A. NATHAN, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)

AGENTS:
Messrs. E. D. SASSOON & Co.

BANKERS:
THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS:
Messrs. PAYNE & Co.

AUDITORS:
Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co.
Messrs. S. B. BILLIMORIA & Co.

REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY:
No. 2, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS COMPANY is formed for the purpose of acquiring the property of the NARANJI MILL which was purchased by Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. from the Proprietor, Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas for Rs. 70,000. Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. under the terms of an Agreement prepared by the Company's Solicitors, Messrs. Payne and Co. and expressed to be made between them of the one part and the Company of the other part, agreed to sell the entire property to the Company as a going concern at the actual price which they have paid for the same plus brokerage, out-of-pocket expenses and costs which they have incurred in the purchase of the said property and interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, without charging any commission or remuneration for the trouble which they have taken in acquiring the property. The Stock of Coal, Stores, Accessories and Wastes contained in the Mill was also purchased by Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., at the valuation made by their own representative.

2. The land on which the Mill Building stands is of Foras Freehold tenure and admeasures about 32,570 square yards. The Mill Building is well and strongly built and fireproof. The Machinery is by some of the best makers and comprise 10,848 Mule and 10,080 Ring Spindles. In view of the more economical working of the Mill and taking advantage of the present depressed condition of the textile machinery market Messrs. E.D. Sassoon and Co. have intended for 10,000 Ring Spindles and Preparatory Machinery, for which both space and power already exist. It is also intended at a future date to extend the Mill and put in further 15,000 Spindles making a total of 45,000 Spindles. Included in the purchase are two blocks of Chawls which bring an income of over Rs. 250 per mensem. The Yarn produced by this Mill has a high reputation in China, local and Calcutta markets and commands a ready sale.

3. The Directors have arranged that Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. shall act as the Agents of the Company under the terms and conditions of an Agreement which has been prepared by the Company's said Solicitors and which is expressed to be made between the Company of the one part and the partners constituting the firm of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company of the other part, and which Agreement can be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company. Under this Agreement they have agreed to undertake the management of the business of the said Company for an Office Allowance of Rs. 1,000 per month rising to Rs. 1,200 and a commission at the rate of 15 per cent., on the net profits of the Company before setting aside any sum as a Reserve or Depreciation Fund with a guaranteed minimum of Rs. 1,000 per month rising to Rs. 2,000 per month in proportion to the number of additional Spindles to be put in in the Mill in addition to the said Office Allowance.

4. The Mill has been worked by Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co. from the 7th day of March last and under the terms of the Agreement the same shall be deemed to have been worked on behalf of the Company.

5. Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company are themselves the Propietors of several Spinning and Weaving Mills and are also the Agents of the Edward Sassoon Mills, Limited.

6. Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company have agreed to take up half the Capital of the Company, viz., 5,000 Shares out of 10,000 Shares in part payment of the amount payable to them for the property to be acquired from them by the Company, and the remaining Shares are now offered for public subscription, payable as follows:—Rs. 15 per Share on Application, Rs. 35 per Share on Allotment, Rs. 25 per Share one month after the date of the Allotment, Rs. 25 per share one month from the date of the first Call.

7. Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association and the Agreements hereinabove referred to may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company, and every applicant for Shares shall be deemed to have notice of the same. The said two Agreements have been adopted by the Directors of the Company.

8. Applications for shares should be made upon the printed Form and forwarded to the Bankers of the Company not later than 3 p. m. on Friday the 28th day of October, 1910, together with the amount payable on Application. Where no Allotment is made, the Deposit is to be returned in full, and where the number of Shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the Deposit will be applied towards the remaining payments.

9. Further particulars and all necessary information, together with the Forms for Application for Shares may be obtained from the Agents at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

Dated at Bombay this 14th day of October, 1910.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an Immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

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PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATION

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

AMUSEMENTS.

SIGNOR MORI'S
GRAND CHAMBER CONCERT
IN THE
Y. M. C. A. HALL,
WODEHOUSE ROAD, FORT,
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29TH, 1910,
9-15 P. M.

SKATING RINK
NEAR NEW POST OFFICE.

OPEN DAILY.

PRACTICE SESSION 8 to 9 a. m.
LADIES' only ,, 9 to 10 a. m.
EVENING ,, 6 to 8.
BAND THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
NIGHT SESSION 9-30 to 11-30
BAND EVERY NIGHT.

SATURDAYS UNTIL MIDNIGHT.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.
ONLY FOUR DAYS MORE.
Still REDUCED in Prices.
15 PER CENT. DISCOUNT on the PRICES.

CALLIAN MOTEE & Co.

INSURANCES.

THE
ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F.F.A.,
ACTING MANAGER, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID	£27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. O. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

ALBERT VICTOR COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL.
(For all Communities)
MATHERAN.

WELLKNOWN for its position, extent, and suitability of accommodation for Single ladies and gentlemen, and for families. Excellent Cuisine and Cleanliness. Tiled Flooring in every Bed-room, Bathroom, Dressing and Verandah.

Separate Billiard and Restaurant Saloon for the use of the Hotel-residents and for outsiders. Send for printed list of Rates and Charges, and for Card giving details of size of rooms and verandah of each detached block of building.

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All Dangers—Moral and Physical,
Please Read our Book!!!
"KAM SHASTRA,"
A GUIDE to Health, Wealth and Prosperity!
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Apply to:—VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar).

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
68 FENCHURCH STREET LONDON, E.C.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

TO LET.—Nearest to Tram and Colaba Station, 2nd FLOOR of BOMBAY VIEW, open on three sides with Garden. Apply R. S. MISTRY, 125, Hornby Road.

WANTED for the Civil Hospital, Dharwar, two fully trained EUROPEAN NURSES. Apply CIVIL SURGEON, Dharwar.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Mechines are proved satisfactory in all respects: They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

SALES & MORTGAGES arranged in the shortest possible time.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. H. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3⅝d. to 1s. 4 ⅜d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ALWAYS go where you will get what you want without delays.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts apply to the Manager The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per one thousand, and name and address be printed on the flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No.1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No.2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
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BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

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Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the interest for the half year is not less than Rs. 5.

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W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital........................	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

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BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	SAIGON
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

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THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,,	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND......... ,,	1,75,000

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

		Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly	...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	...	,, 13 12	,, 11 9
Quarterly	...	,, 7 8	,, 6 0
Monthly	...	,, 2 8	2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
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Monthly	...	,, 3 12	,, 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	...	... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line...	...	... ,, 0-8

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Third Insertion ...	...	,, 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion	...	,, 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards	...	,, 2-0	do.
Minimum charge	...	,, 6-0	do.

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PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
For full particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buildings.

O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Dalhousie ...1573 Comdr W Mitchel...R I M
R I M S Investigator...Lieut Danson...Marine Survey of India...R I M
R I M S Palinarus......Lieut Danson ...Marine Survey of India...R I M
R I M S Lawrence......Comdr Mill ....R I M
R I M S Minto...... Lt Comdr G H S Lu nohe...R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 21.

Vessel	Ton.	Capt.	Agents
Banca	3794	Collyer	P & O S N & Co
Barque Brilliant	3609	Morrison	Standard Oil & Co
Caithness	2322	Proctor	W & A Graham & Co
Clan Mackay	1653	Leslie...James	Finlay & Co
Craigear	2814	Edmonds	......
Folmina	2546	Myken	T Morrison & Co
Feliciana	2785	Falck	T Morrison & Co
Goalpara	1358	Whytehead	M M & Co
Hatamet	2584	Pilers	W & A Graham & Co
Heim	758	Ereksen	F F Campbell & Co
Islanda	3361	McClelland	M M & Co
Mantua	5905	Vibert	P & O S N & Co
Nowshera	1961	Rose	M M & Co
Najmi	2522	Hallet	E & A M Jeewanji
Norfolk	2506	Buckley	Greaves Cotton & Co
Nerbudda	1961	Maude	M M & Co
Nawab	2041	Elliot	T Morrison & Co
Said	502	Willoughley	B & H S N & Co
Umballa	3426	Bait ...Calcutta...22-10	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Tosa Maru	3610	Nomura	Kobe	22-10	N Y Kaisha
B Buffalo	2583	Clark	Hull via Karachi	28-10	J Finlay & Co
D & EFakhri	2555	Revill	Jeddah	27-10	B & H S N Co
K Sultan	2771	Greive	Durban	25-10	A Strandis & Co
L Khasrou	2410	Hannah	Repairing		B & P S N & Co
N Hillfern	2776	Williams	Barrow-in-Furness	28-10	W & A Graham & Co
O Traveller	1930	Pug	Dunkirk	29-10	Killick Nixon & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
2 City of Calcutta	4795	Bae	Karachi	22-10	Killick Nixon & Co
4 Scindia	3253	Kelso	Liverpool	25-10	W & A Graham & Co
5 Mimosa	2197	Bone	Liverpool	26-10	Ralli Bros
6 F Ferdin	3843	Cobol	Kobe	25-10	A L S N Co
7 Koerber	3157	Foresti	Trieste	1-11	A L S N Co
9 Delhi	4784	Gordon	Sha ghai	9-11	P & O Co
10 & 11 Delta	4780	Snow	Shanghai	26-10	P & O S N & Co
13 Egypt	4198	Summers	London	22-10	P & O S N Co
15 Naseri	911	Miere	Jeddah	27-10	B & P S N & Co

H W P D

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
Courland	760	Ebrahim	G Port	27-10	Bo S N Co Ld
Sarasvati	443	Ebrahim	Karachi	22-10	Bo S N Co Ld
Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	Mangalore	21-10	Bo S N Co Ld
Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	Repairing		Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani	552	Hoosein	B'nagar	22-10	Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Agents.
Cape Breton	2501	Warden	N F K Nixon & Co

ARRIVALS.

Vessels.	Commanders.	From
Mantua	Vibert	London Sept. 30
Islanda	McClelland	Calcutta Oct. 4
Craigear	Edmonds	NewCastle Sept 9
Nawab	Elliot	Calcutta Sept. 9

DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
Beme	Younger	Rangoon
Clan Cameron	Jones	Vizagapatam
Rehmani	Coates	Jeddah
Harpenden	Cromack	Calcutta
Itinda	Goss	Calcutta

The following vessels obtain their portclearance on Friday:—

Steamer City of Calcutta, Rae Karachi.

The following vessels began to load on Friday:—

Steamer Khosren, for Jeddah.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattin S. N. Company's s. s. Capri from Bombay left Colombo on the 20th instant for Singapore and Hongkong.

The Anchor Line s. s. Castalia passed Suez on the 20th instant and is expected to arrive here on the morning of the 30th instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels	From
17	Fultala	Negapatam
18	Palamcotta	Rangoon
18	Neidenfels	Antwerp
19	Bellasco	Coast

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCT. 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—25 1-2 cwts old rubber, C Macdonald and Co; 175 bales hemp, R Anand Ram; 55 bales wool, D Nagji and Co; 37 bales wool, E Sewji 8 bales wool, G Jaithanand; 47 bales wool, The Bombay and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—100 cwts cashewnuts, Nusserwanji Bros and Co; 250 cwts cottonseed, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia s—10 bales twist, Greaves Cotton, and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER

Scindia s—155 bales twist, Greaves Cotton, and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia s—200 bales cotton, M Bhimji and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HULL.

Buffalo s—4,560 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Hillfern s—1 bale cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—150 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.
Tosa Maru s—35 cwts kishmish, D Passoo and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—200 bales twist, M B Kaisha; 325 bales D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Tosa Maru s—1,100 bales cotton, G Dosa and Co; 60 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

SIR R. BOYCE, Professor of Pathology in Liverpool University, who has just returned from West Africa, has stated that he had come to the conclusion that yellow fever was endemic to the West African Coast, and had for years been mistaken for malaria.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Oct. 21.

The conditions in the Bay have not changed appreciably. The rainfall has diminished on the North Madras Coast and increased at the head of the Bay. It has been nearly general in Lower Burma and Orissa, local in Upper Burma, Bengal Proper and the North Madras Coast, while a few falls have occurred in Eastern Bengal, South Hyderabad, Malabar, South-East Madras and the Madras Deccan.

The chief amounts are: Akyab, and Monywa, three inches; Barisal, one and a half; Saugor Island and Sambalpur, three quarters; Negapatam, four; Cuddalore, one; and Nellor, two.

Forecast.—More general rainfall on the Coromandel Coast.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 21ST OCTOBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 21st October, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in excess in the south-east Punjab, in defect in the extreme north and normal elsewhere. Temperature is normal except for a defect during day at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Day temperature is low at Mainpuri; night temperature is also in defect everywhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in Sind and drier in Rajputana. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal except for a defect during night at Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the east and clear over the rest of the division. Humidity is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is generally in defect, the deficiency during night being 11° in the north-west.

The Konkan.—Skies are almost clear. The moisture in the air and maximum temperature are normal; minimum temperature is slightly below the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded in Hyderabad and clear in the Bombay Deccan. Humidity is considerably below the average. Maximum temperature is normal; minimum temperature is generally in large defect.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain has fallen on the Coromandel Coast and local on the south Malabar Coast; Negapatam has had 3·57" and Cochin 0·41". Cloud has decreased on the West Coast, but skies remain heavily clouded in the north Madras Deccan and Mysore. Weather in the Bay to the east of Madras appears to be in an unsettled condition.

Nearly general rain is likely on the south Coromandel Coast and in Malabar. A few falls may occur in Mysore and the Madras Deccan.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT. COLONEL A. K. LESLIE V. D. COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 22nd October.

175. Musketry.—The Range of the 104th Wellesleys Rifles at Santa Cruz will be available for Spoon Competitions and practice on Sunday 23rd instant. Ranges 300 and 600 yards.

Train leaves Colaba at 7 a.m., Church Gate 7-5 a.m., and Grant Road 7-16 a.m.

Dress.—Plain clothes.

178. Inspections.—The Inspector General of Volunteers in India will inspect the Bombay Companies of the B. V. A. on the evening of the 7th January 1911. Time and place of parade will be notified to all concerned at a later date.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 22nd October.

920.—Detail for the week ending 29th instant.

Monday the 24th instant—"G" Coy Recruits Parade at 7-30 a.m. on the Maidan

Tuesday the 25th instant—Lecture for N C Officers at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m. Subject.—3rd Test paper.

II. "C" Coy Parade at 6-30 p.m. at the back of Army and Navy Stores.

Dress—Drill Order Mufti.

III. Bugle Practice on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m.

IV. "E" Coy Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-15 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order Mufti.

Wednesday the 26th instant—"G" Coy Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform.

II. "D" Coy Parade at 5-30 p.m. behind the Telegraph Quarters.

III. "F" Company Parade at St Mary's College, Byculla at 6-15 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order Uniform, Caps.

Thursday the 27th instant.—The Signalling class will parade at 7 a.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

Friday the 28th instant—"A" Company Parade at 5-45 p.m. at Town Customs House.

Dress—Drill Order Mufti.

II. All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

III. "E" Coy Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-15 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order Mufti.

921.—Issue of Arms—Arms and Accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps at Head Quarters between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m. daily, except Sundays.

Members are requested to draw their arms and accoutrements at once.

922. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class-firing and practice for Viceroy's and I V R A Competitors daily up to 29th instant inclusive.

The Viceroy's competition will be fired on Sunday and Monday the 30th and 31st instant.

923. Inspection.—It is notified for information that the Inspector-General of Volunteers in India will inspect the Battalion on the morning of the 6th January 1911.

924. Meeting.—There will be a meeting of the Committee of the Bombay Vol Rifles Rifle Club at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m. on Monday next, the 24th instant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY MAJOR H. E. E. PROCTER, A.D.C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 22nd October.

Orderly N C Officer for the week commencing from Monday the 24th instant:—

Corpl F C Annesley next for duty Corpl H F Lodge.

2 Tuesday the 25th instant.—Commanding Officer's Parade, rendervous at the Riding School 7-30 a.m. punctually.

Dress.—Drill Order, Carbines and swords.

3. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday next, Riding School at 7-15 a.m.

4. Saturday the 29th instant. Class Firing and practice on the Santa Cruz Range.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjt. B. L. H.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

LANE—September 28, at Westlords, Willingdon, near Eastbourne, the wife of Commander Denis D Lane, R N (retired) of a son.

LAYCOCK—October 1, at 17 Stratton Street, the wife of Capt J F Laycock, D S O of a son.

RIDDELL—September 30, at the Rectory, Oundle, Northamptonshire, the wife of Capt J B Riddell, Royal Field Art of a son.

STAMPER—September 29, at 41 Portland Court, the wife of Edwin P F Stamper, 3rd Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers of a son.

BALCARRES—September 27, at Balcarres, the wife of Lord Balcarres, M P of a daughter.

BOOTHBY—September 27, at The White Lodge, Yelverton, Devon, Lady May K the wife of Lieut F Boothby, R N of a daughter.

BYWATER-WARD—September 28, at 40 St Giles, Oxford, the wife of Lieut J B Bywater-Ward, R N, his Majesty's ship Temeraire of a daughter.

FRERE—September 24, at Gibraltar, the wife of Bartle Temple Frere of a daughter.

HAWKINS—October 1, at 10 West Park, Eltham, the wife of Capt T H Hawkins, Royal Marine Light Inf of a daughter.

VILLIERS-STUART—September 28, at 45 Beanfort Gardens, S W, the wife of Capt P Villiers-Stuart, Royal Fusiliers of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BARBER—THOMSON—September 28, at Salruck, Co Galway, Ireland, Walter Browne Barber to Violet, daughter of the late General Thomson.

BROMAGE—PARSONS—September 29, at the Church of St Michael and All Angles, Croydon, James Vincent Bennett Raikes Bromage, acting district superintendent police, Sambalpore, Bengal, to Edith Gladys, daughter of H Franklin Parsons, M D.

COBBE—BOWEN—October 1, at St Peter's Church, Sharnbrook, Bedfordshire, Brevet Lieut-Col A G, Cobbe, V C, D S O, Indian Army, to Winifred, daughter of Mr A E Bowen.

ILLINGWORTH—JAMES—October 1, at St Mary's Church, West Kensington, Sydney Royston Illingworth to Emily Katherine (Katie), daughter of Col J Folglase James, late Indian Army.

MACGILL—FRASER—September 30, at the Parish Church, Aldenham, Thomas Campbell MacGill, lieutenant Royal Navy, to Kate, daughter of G Rae Fraser, J P.

NICHOLSON—ENGLISH—September 29, at the Parish Church of S S Peter and Paul, Shiplake, Henley-on-Thames, Archibald Frederick Nicholson to Lillian Knyvett Anne, daughter of the late Col A J English, 14th (King's) Hussars.

DEATHS.

DE MONTMORENCY—September 27, at Buxton, the Hon Francis Raymond de Montmorency, late of Wilmount, Shankill, co Dublin, son of the fourth Viscount Mountmorres, aged 75.

FAITHFULL—September 27, at Ladbroke Grove, W, Frances T, daughter of the late Lieut-Col R Coventry Faithfull, H E I C S, aged 85.

HAMILTON—September 30, at Broomhouse, Duns, Berwickshire, Col Claude de Courcy Hamilton, C B.

INDIA.

DEATH.

SPENCER—October 12 at Lumding, Philip Yates Spencer.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Poona Races, Extra Meeting.
Skating Rink: Morning, Evening and Night Sessions.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 23.

22nd Sunday after Trinity.

Maxim: "He that is not idle when at leisure may play with his business."

ARRIVAL OF A RAJA.—His Highness the Raja of Pudukotah has arrived in Bombay and is staying at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

POSSESSING EXPLOSIVES WITHOUT LICENSE.—Superintendent Sullivan yesterday charged Visram Janmahomed, a Khoja, with possessing explosives without a license. He pleaded guilty and Mr. Setalvad, Magistrate, fined him Rs.300. His Worship remarked that recently careless handling of explosives resulted in serious loss of life and damage to property.

THE ANJUMAN-E-ADABIYAT-E-FARSI—A meeting of the Anjuman will be held this evening at 6 (S. T.) at the Esplanade High School, Empire Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, when Mirza M. A. Mazendrani will deliver a lecture in Persian on "The Present Condition of Persia." Those knowing Persian are cordially invited to attend.

MILL-HANDS IN A ROW.—On account of some dispute a scuffle ensued between some mill-hands, living at Parel, yesterday evening, and it is alleged one Mariel Babajee severely wounded two brothers, named Bhima Mahadoo and Harri Mahadoo, in their chests, with a penknife. They were removed to the J. J. Hospital where they are detained for treatment.

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Major C. Richardson, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Wickham, commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.) this evening:—

March	Preciosa	Devery
Overture	Poet and Peasant	Suppe
Valse	Elfentanze	Lehar
Selection	Les Choches de Corneville	Godfrey
Serenade	La Poloma	Hartmann
Selection	The Mikado	Sullivan
Intermezzo	On the Road to Moscow	Loetz

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Col. W. R. P. Wallace and Officers of the 1st Gloucester Regiment, the Band will render the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. F. Hawkes, B.M., this evening:—

March	With Banners Waving	Franke
Overture	Flotte Bursche	Suppe
Song	Love's Old Sweet Song	Molloy
Selection	Harry Lauder's Songs	Hume
Serenade	The Warblers	Perry
Valse	Language des Fleurs	Roberts
Selection	The Merry Widow	Lehar
Galop	Zans Facon	Hitz

DEATH OF MRS. A. R. BURCH.—On Saturday, the 15th instant at midnight at her residence at Commodore Hall, Warden Road, died Mrs. Pauline Burch, the wife of Mr. A. R. Burch, the General Manager and Engineer of the Bombay Gas Coy, Ltd. The funeral, which took place the following day at 4-30 p. m. was very largely attended, and over 40 floral wreaths and crosses were placed on the coffin, as tributes from friends and the Coy's employees. The deceased lady, who was only 26 years old, was very popular and leaves three children all under four years. Her loss is deeply mourned and great sympathy is felt for Mr. Burch.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan, per s.s. "Tosa Maru," will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m., to-day, Saturday. Parcel mail for Japan closes at the New G. P. O. at 2 p.m. the same day.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, per s.s. "Delta," will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-45 p.m. on Tuesday the 25th instant. Parcel mail for China closes at the New G. P. O. at 11-45 a.m. the same day.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, and Tanga, per s.s. "Sultan," will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m., on Tuesday the 25th instant.

MAHOMEDAN JUSTICE ENTERTAINED.—Mia Muhammad Hajee Jan Mahomed Chottani, who was recently appointed a Justice of the Peace was entertained last evening at a dinner party at the Muzzeferabad Hall by the leading members of the Halia Memon Jamat of Bombay. The agent to H. M. the Amir of Afghanistan, the Turkish Consul and Vice Consul, the Kazi Saheb of Bombay, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoolla, Khan Saheb Haji Ahmed Deoji, Mr. Karmali Pirbhai and Mr. F. H. Vincent, Mr. Shivji Nathoo, Mr. Hassambhai, Visram Mr. Hormusji N. Vakil, and Mr. Hussein B. Tyebji were also present. A congratulatory address with a beautiful silver casket was presented to Mr. Chhotani by the Turkish Consul on behalf of the jamat. Mr. Chhotani replied in suitable terms. After partaking of dinner, the gathering dispersed.

BENE ISRAEL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of the Bene Israel Benevolent Society was held on Sunday at Khadak in Mr. Abraham Daniel's Hall, Mr. Pandurang Shamrao Laud, Solicitor, presiding.

In the report of the Committee, which was adopted at the meeting, among other things was stated:

The income of the Society for the last year from donations was Rs. 302-13-5, from subscriptions, Rs. 567-4-0 and interest Rs. 7-0-0, amounting in all to Rs. 877-1-5. The expenditure came to Rs. 1,073-7-3, of which the sum expended for the support of the poor was Rs. 836-0-0 and Rs. 5-0-0 for funerals. The excess in expenditure of Rs. 196-5-10 was met by drawing on the balance of the previous year. It is painful to your Committee to have to bring to your notice this deficiency, and if they should be thus obliged year after year to withdraw money in such a manner, the object of the Society will never be realised; and the Society therefore hope that those who live in Bombay and other places and are able to help, will be induced to be more liberal in their contributions which are exclusively utilized for the support of your indigent and helpless people, who, in the absence of aid from this Society, would die of starvation.

Last year special efforts were made as usual to obtain support for the Asylum Fund and appeals were sent to some of our prominent co-religionists in London and elsewhere, of whom only one generous Gentleman, Mr. Leopold Seligman, was pleased to respond by sending a donation of Rs. 148-13-5. The Committee feel most deeply grateful to this Gentleman for his benevolence in such a need and they hope that you will not fail to invoke God's blessing on him. May the God of Israel put it into the hearts of our other wealthy co-religionists in that happy city to lend us their helping hand in the same way for the better housing of the poor, friendless, homeless and suffering people of our race and relieve the Society from the debt of Rs. 3,000 the Society has incurred in purchasing the land for the proposed Asylum and the interest they are obliged to pay thereon at Rs. 18-12-0 per month.

A general meeting of all the subscribers of the Society was convened on the 7th November 1909 and Khan Saheb David Solomon Pezarker, J. P., as President, and Mr. Moses Daniel Tulker, as Vice-President, have been appointed in the abovesaid meeting.

The Chairman in course of a long speech said:—From the report, which has just been read I find that this is the 56th year since the association was started. The existence of the Benevolent Society for over half a century—a society for granting aid and relief to the poor, the widow, and the orphan—and the fact that this society thanks to the efforts of its pioneer and their successors has got for its assets a landed property worth over Rs. 15,000 albeit with an incumbrance of Rs. 3,000 are circumstances of which your society can well be proud of. Without my having misunderstood, as I hope, let me tell you that it appears as if the keen interest and sympathy evinced in this noble and benevolent work, by the senior members of your community, who have hitherto wholeheartedly maintained this Institution, has not been sustained and kept up by the young generation. Gentlemen objects of this society which are aid and relief to the poor and to the widows and orphans of your community hardly calls for any recommendation from me who is an outsider. The spirit of compassion for the needy is ordained in every religion, and in no less forcible terms in the scripture of Bible. There are divers acts of charities, but charity, which has for its objects relief and help to the widows and orphans of your community has a paramount claim on you and your association shall not have, I hope to appeal in vain to all, who have the true spirit of Israel. No doubt, some years ago, your community was poor and few, but the same community is now advancing in position and education. You have now amongst lawyers, doctors and engineer and men holding important position in public service or otherwise, and with all this material progress and prosperity there should be surely a commensurate sympathy with a movement for a crying need of your community—let those who have prospered and succeeded in life—think of those who are left behind in the struggle of life.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Egypt," Oct. 22.

The P. and O. Co's steamer "Egypt," Captain F. R. Summers, sails to-day for Marseilles and London with the following passengers:—

Abraham, Mr E H
Alexander, Miss E
Arnold, Mr A
Barrand, Mr O A
Battle, Mr A E
Bourdillion, Sir James A, K C S I
Bridges, Capt F H
Chinoy, Mr Dossabhoy N
Cowie, Mrs and child
Das, Mr H
Dhar, Mr
Dickie, Col J E
Donovan Capt S J
Duncan, Mr J
Erskine, Mr and Mrs C F
Fakirchand, Mr
Ford, Miss E
Francis, Mr and Mrs
Garrod, Mrs K M
Greenall, Mr L
Hasamal, Mr L
Haywood, Miss
Hickman, Mr and Mrs P H, child and infant
Hogg, Capt P G H
Hoskyn, Capt J C
Hunter, Miss D G
Lalchand, Mr
Lowick, Miss A E
Mackenzie, Miss
Maclure, Mr D S
McElderry, Miss T K
Nurse of Mrs Orage
Orange, Mr H W, Mrs and two infants
Osgood, Miss
Panek, Mr L
Perry, Mr C B
Pilkington, Mr and Mrs A. 2 children, infant and ayah
Ramsay, Lt Col and Mrs J
Raymond, Mr and Mrs
Redfern, Mr
Rice, Mrs and infant
Roy, Mr N C
Shaik, Bawa
Shaik Mohidin
Smith, Major and Mrs F A
Smith, Mr S G M
Standley, Mr and Mrs A E W, nurse, infant and 2 children
Syed Ali, Roza Mr
Tanner, Mr
Taylor Miss E
Tilney, Major W A
Tireman, Mr and Mrs H
Treacher, Mrs and child
Wace, Mr M
Wilcox, Mr
Wilcox, Mr
Wilkins, Rev and Mrs Gordon, child and infant
Wyatt, Rev W

Per s. s. Himalaya to London on 5th November 1910.

Cant, Mr J
Christie, Mr Wm
Docker, Miss M M
Ewing, Mr J M
Fayrer, Lt-Col J O S
Harriott, Mrs C M
Hechle, Mr J H
Heyes, Mr T
Lisle, Mr G W C
MacWatt, Lt-Col C R and Mrs
Nottidge, Mr and Mrs
Rowley Hill, Mr and Mrs A
Slacke, Mrs F A
Treble, Mr H

Per s. s. Marmora to London on 19th November 1910.

Ballantyne, Mr R J G
Bolton, Mrs E C
Bromley, Miss
French, Mr V C
Finney, Mrs
Grey-Collier, Rev C B
Hamilton Gordon, Mrs and Miss
Hotson, Mrs W
Kitson, Mrs and Miss
Lang, Lt-Col A G B
Macleod, Dr H A
Newmarch, Lt-Col L S
Nenfville-Taylor, Major and Mrs E, and 2 infants
Robins, Miss O M
Reinhold, Capt C H
Scott, Mr C R
Woolcombe, Mrs
Wilder, Capt C S D and Mrs

Per s. s Salsette on 26th November 1910, connecting with the s. s. Macedonia at Aden for London.

Brookfield, Miss
Mc Chayme-Paterson, Rev R
Imrie, Miss E
Mull, Mrs
Salfer, Mr S A
Yung, Miss M

Per s. s. Persia to London on 3rd December 1910.

Andrews, Miss S E
Hardinge, Miss M
Hunt, Capt and Mrs E
Gait, Mrs E A
Jones, Rev and Mrs J P
Menhennt, Mr J
Sim, Mr C L
Shorrock, Mr G
Skinner, Mr S A
Wilkin, Mr and Mrs A H

Per s. s. Salsette on 10th December, 1910, connecting with the s. s. Moldavia at Aden for London.

Maufe, Mr. F. B.

Per s. s. Arabia to London on 17th December 1910.

Simson, Mrs H child infant and nurse
Kreyer, Col and Mrs
Buchanan, Mr and Mrs P R

Per s. s. Salsette on 24th December 1910 connecting with the s. s. Mongolia at Aden for London.

Wilkes, Miss M.

Per s. s. Egypt to London on 31st December 1910.

Gregory, Mr and Mrs M
Howard, Mr and Mrs S W and 4 children

POLICE COURT.

PERSONATING A POLICEMAN.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. H. Campbell, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Kuroji Rama was charged with cheating by personation in respect of an anna and a half. The prosecution story was that on the 19th instant the complainant Maruti Kushal, an ice-cream seller, was sitting at the Gaiety Theatre when the accused went up to him and representing himself to be a policeman asked him by whose permission he was sitting there. He then told the complainant to accompany him to the chowky and in getting to Holi Chukla the complainant gave the accused four pice. The accused was not satisfied whereupon the complainant gave him two pice more, still the accused was not satisfied and told the complainant to come with him to the Police Station at Apollo Bunder. On getting to the maidan the accused begun searching the complainant who shouted out whereupon a policeman came, and arrested the accused and on being searched the six pice were found on the accused.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 30 with the alternative of ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Lewis charged Javerhandas Jadevji with being in possession of twelve grains of cocaine without a license.

The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 15 with the alternative of one week's simple imprisonment.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.

SUB-INSPECTOR NELMES charged, yesterday, G. Meyer and George Hill, both Europeans, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, with having no visible means of subsistence. Mr. Nelmes said that the accused gave themselves up yesterday morning as they were not able to get work.

The Magistrate ordered them to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

ABUSING A DOCTOR.

RAO BAHADUR Chunilal H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, disposed of the case in which Dr. G. B. Prabhakar, Optician, charged Mr. Charles Aitkens, overseer, in charge of electric main works, now proceeding in Chunam Kiln Lane, with abusing and insulting him.

The complaint was that the accused abused Dr. Prabhakar as he would not allow the workmen to dig the pavement near his stables. His name was demanded, but he refused and abused him three times.

The Magistrate fined him Rs. 100 remarking that he deserved a severe punishment because he repeatedly abused a gentleman, who acted towards him very politely and throughout the proceedings not a word of regret or apology had escaped his lips.

CONTRABAND MEAT.

YESTERDAY at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. C. H. S. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, two Joolai Mahomedans were charged with importing into Bombay from Kurla, 157 and 75 lbs. respectively of buffalo meat in contravention of the Municipal Act. The Magistrate fined the first accused Rs. 60 and the second accused was fined Rs 50.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The Financial Forecast.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon to consider the Chairman's note on the Trust Finances, Mr. J. P. Orr, I. C. S., Chairman of the Board, presiding.

The note was read paragraph by paragraph and the chairman explained to the members of the Board as to how he had come to the various conclusions mentioned in the note. (The note was published in a previous issue of the "Bombay Gazette.")

The chairman then suggested that the Board should now pass a resolution to send the note to Government with an intimation that the Trustees agreed with the chairman's conclusions on which they made an application to Government for financial assistance.

On the suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, the Chairman, altered the wording and moved the following resolution:

"That the Chairman's Financial Forecast be sent to Government with an intimation that the Trustees would shortly submit to Government an application based on the data given in the Forecast and its accompaniments for the financial assistance promised in para. 19 of Government Resolution 3022 of 14th June 1909.

The resolution was carried, Mr. Wacha being the only dessentient.

TRAFALGAR DAY IN BOMBAY.

THE anniversary of Trafalgar Day was celebrated in Bombay yesterday. Almost all public offices in Bombay were flying the Union Jack and many mercantile firms and social clubs followed suit.

In several European Schools instructive lectures were given by the tutors to the children on the "Battle of Trafalgar" and "Life of Nelson."

All the Foreign Consulates and Vessels in the harbour also hoisted their flags.

The day was celebrated by the Bombay Y.M.C.A., who last evening entertained the men of the Flagship "Hyacinth" at their Hall in Wodehouse Road. A variety entertainment was held after which a lecture on the "Life of Nelson" was given, illustrated by magic lantern slides. A large number of members of the Y.M.C.A. and members of the Navy League also attended.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 21st October 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	20	9	25 p.m.	10	2
Teheran ...	21	1	20 p.m.	1	20
Suez ...	21	2	20 p.m.	0	40

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge (20-6-09).
Cable Obook Djibouti interrupted. (27-6-09).
Borasjoon Line right to Mohomerah (21-10-10).

DIVINE SERVICE.

22nd Sunday after Trinity, 23rd October.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street, Clergy: Rev. C. M. Barham, Acting Archdeacon and Rev. W. A. Sawtell 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion.—Choral, Tours in F. Hymns 249, 219, 313, and 202; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon; Canticles—Woodward in A, Hymns 193, 274 and 31. Collections for Organ Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. Choral Evensong on Wednesday at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church Byculla—Clergy; Rev. W. J. Kenelly, 8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-45 a.m. Holy Communion; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Class; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Tuesday (S. Luke Evangelist) 8 a.m. Holy Communion.

St. John the Evangelist, Colaba.—Clergy: Rev. W F. M. Hamerton. 8 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 11 a.m. Parade Service, (Band of 1st Gloucester Regt.); 5-30 p. m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Friday (S Simon and S Jude), 8 a.m., Holy Eucharist. Daily 8-30 a.m., Matins. Army Guild of the Holy Standard and St. Helena on Friday 6 p.m.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy: Rev Cannon Heywood; Rev. J. H Robinson; Rev. T Sharpley and Rev. D. L. Joshi. 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer Holy Communion and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

St. Paul, Kamatipura, Foras Road.—Clergy: Revs. J. W. Kemble and P. J. E. Dimeshky. 7-30 a.m., Matins (Urdu); 8 a.m. Holy Communion (Urdu); 9-30 a.m., Holy Communion, English and Tamil alternately; 5-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon (Urdu).

All Saints, Malabar Hill, Clergy: Rev. P. R. Brinton 8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P. Eykyn. 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. P. Eykyn.

St. Nicholas', Prince's Dock.—10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Prayer. Week days.—Daily Prayer, 9-45 a.m. and 10 p.m. (Concert nights, 11 p.m.)

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. J. B. Glass.—8 a.m., Matins. 8-30 a. m., Holy Eucharist; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. Jivan Londhe, 6-30 a. m. (English); 7-30 a. m. (Marathi); 9 a.m. (Gujerathi); 4 p.m. (Canarese), 6-30 p.m. (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of East to St. Paul),—Served by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-20 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—Clergy. Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Langmore and Chard. 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Choral Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Choir and Organ.

S. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—11-15 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon. Rev. P J E Dimishky S. P. C. will officiate. Collection for Church Expenses.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi.—Vicar: Rev. Dr. B De Monte. 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m.; 7 a.m.; 8 a.m.; 9 a.m.; 6-30 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Colaba.—Sunday, 8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service of Benediction.

St. Ann's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Vicar: Rev. Father Hutmacher, S. J. 6 30 a.m., 7-30 a.m.; 8-30 a.m.; 6-30 p.m.

The Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. M. X. Gomes, 6-30 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service. 6 30 and 7 a.m., Masses on week days.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass, 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m. Benediction, 6 p.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes. 6 a.m., Mass: 8 a.m., High Mass: 6 p.m., Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvasao, Dadar.—Vicar: Rev. Thomas Henrieues. 6-45 and 8 a.m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. Bernard Mendonca. Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Barrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Continbo.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10 30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street, Fort.—Chaplain: Rev. J. Cameron. 11 a. m. Morning Service; 5-15 p. m., Sunday School; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service. Psalms 98, Hymns 300, 441, and 618. Preacher Rev. G. Donald, Minister of Hoddington, Scotland.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Minister: Rev. A. S. Crichton. 11 a. m. United Service (St. Andrew's Church); 5 p. m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service (Rev. Alex S. Crichton). Hymns—198, 352. Psalm 95.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church (in connection with the U. F. C. of Scotland), Girgaum Back Road, near the Girgaum Post Office.—Minister: The Rev. M. B. Nikambe.—8 30 a. m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. Dr. Scott; 4-30 p. m. Evening Service. Preacher; Rev. M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla Paster: Rev. C. B. Hill. 8-15 a. m. Sunday School: 9-30 a. m., Morning Service: 6-30 p. m. Evening Service; 8 30 p. m. Men's Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a. m Parade Service, Preacher Rev. R. O. Jenkins 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Preacher Rev. J. D. Coutts; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 9 to 10 p. m Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church Victoria Gardens.—10 a. m. Preacher: Rev. J. D. Coutts: 6-30 p.m., Preacher: Rev. R. O Jenkins; 5 p.m. Sunday School.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder—Pastor: Rev. Frederick Wood. 9-45 a.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 11 a.m., Preacher Rev. F. Wood; 6-30 p.m., Preacher: Rev. F. Wood.

BAPTIST.

Worshipping at Y. M. C. A. Hall.—Minister: Rev. H. E. Barrell. 8-30 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher; Rev. H. E. Barrell; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. H. E. Barrell.

A MACHINE which will cut, moisten and affix postage stamps to envelopes or circulars at the rate of 4,000 an hour has been placed for the use of the public in Throgmorton-avenue Post-office, London. The machine, which is about the size of a typewriter, has no complicated parts likely to get out of order. It will hold 50,000 stamps or more, and the process of affixing them is quite simple. The envelope is "fed" into the correct position, and a lever is depressed which moistens the corner of the envelope, cuts the stamp, affixes it, and then automatically casts the envelope out, and registers the stamp in a small dial at the top. The machine has been fitted with a "Penny-in-the-slot" device for Post Office experiments. Considerable time will undoubtedly be saved, both by the staff and the customers, if it comes into general use, and it is likely that its advantages will shortly be demonstrated on various Metropolitan stations.

LORD BORTHWICK died on Oct. 4 at his London residence after an illness of some weeks. His lordship who had been a Scottish representative Peer since 1906, was born in 1667. Lord Borthwick leaves one daughter, the Hon. Isolde France Borthwick, who was born in 1903. There is no male heir to the title, which was created in 1452, and the barony of Borthwick may thus devolve on his daughter in accordance with the usage of some ancient Scottish baronies, which, failing heirs male, devolve on heirs female.

CAN THIS MAN READ YOUR LIFE?

The rich, poor, exalted and humble seek his advice on Business, Marriage, Friends, Enemies, Changes, Speculation, Love Affairs, Journeys, and all events of Life.

MANY SAY HE REVEALS THEIR LIVES WITH AMAZING ACCURACY.

Free test Readings will be sent for a short time to all "Bombay Gazette" Readers.

Has the veil of mystery that has so long shrouded the ancient sciences been raised at last? Can it be that a system has been perfected that reveals with reasonable accuracy the character and disposition of an individual and so outlines the life as to assist in avoiding errors and taking advantage of opportunities?

Roxroy, a man who has for twenty years been delving into the mysteries of the occult, making a scientific study of the various methods of reading the lives of people, seems to have reached a higher round in the ladder of fame than his predecessors. Letters are pouring into his office from all parts of the world telling of the benefits derived from his advice. Many of his patrons look upon him as a man gifted with some strange, mysterious power, but he modestly asserts that what he accomplishes is due alone to an understanding of natural laws.

He is a man of kindly feeling toward humanity, and his manner and the tone immediately impress one with his sincere belief in his work. A huge stack of grateful letters from people who have received readings from him adds to other convincing proof as to his ability. Even Astrologers and Palmists admit that his system surpasses anything yet introduced.

The Rev. G. C. H. Hasskari, Ph. D., Pastor of St. Paul's Envangelical Lutheran Church, in a letter to Prof. Roxroy, says: "You are certainly the greatest specialist and master of your profession. Everyone consulting you will marvel at the correctness of your detailed personal readings and advice. The most sceptical will consult you again and again after corresponding with you once."

If you wish to take advantage of Roxroy's generous offer and obtain a free reading, send your date, month and year of birth, state whether (Mr., Mrs., or Miss), and also copy the following verse in your own handwriting:—

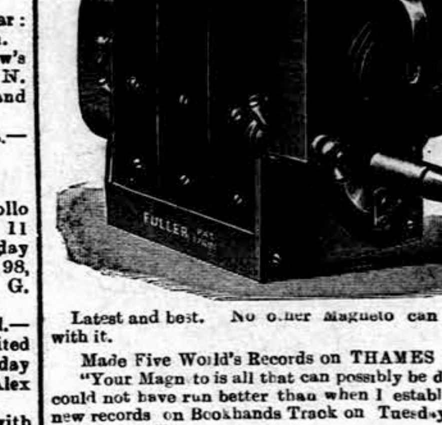
I have heard of your power
To read people's lives,
And would ask what for me
You have to advise?

Be sure to give your correct name, birth, date and address and write plainly. Send your letter to ROXROY, Dept. 115 D, No. 177a, Kensington High Street, London, W, England. If you wish, you may enclose 6 annas stamps of your own country to pay postage, clerical work, etc. Do not enclose coins or silver in letters.

MOTOR MAGNETOS, "FULLER"

PATENT SELF-STARTING ATTACHMENT.

Start car from dashboard without turning the engine. Two types: Standard and Self-starting.



Latest and best. No other Magneto can compete with it.

Made Five World's Records on THAMES CAR.

"Your Magneto is all that can possibly be desired. It could not have run better than when I established five new records on Brookhands Track on Tuesday last, the 10th instant."

(Signed) W. T. CLIFFORD-CARP.

"The Magneto you supplied to me in April this year is still working as well as ever, and it has given me the greatest satisfaction in every way. I maintain that few magnetos on the market can touch it," &c., &c.

(Signed) G. H. BANKES.

The Winning Boat was fitted with Fuller's Self-Starting Magneto British Motor Boat Club Regatta, September 14, 1907, Cabin Cruiser K. L., won 15 mile handicap. . . . . . "The Magneto ran exceedingly well, and we certainly shall recommend it to all buyers of our engines."

(Signed) KING & Co.

FULLER ACCUMULATORS, BATTERIES, COILS, CHARGING SETS, AND ALL MOTOR ACCESSORIES.

Sole Agent in India, D. R. DADY,
Church Gate St. and 5, Waterloo Mansions, Bombay.

A-Swollen Knee

is about as painful and incovenient as anything you would find in a day's journey. And it is dangerous—a swollen knee leads to permanent lameness. Read what A. C. Lehman of Waynesbro, Pa, says: "I have been the victim of a large swelling on the knee for two years. Doctors and embrocations failed to relieve me. After receiving treatment from four physicians of our city without relief, I tried Little's Oriental Balm and after a short use of this remedy was completely cured." This is only one of thousands of letters that could be cited telling of the wonderful cures this great universal remedy has effected. If you are troubled in this manner how can you resist giving this remedy a trial. Costs but Re 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

Sal Hepatica

An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in Rheumatism, Gout, Billous Attacks and Constipation. Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.

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Ounce for ounce there is **MORE BEEF** in **LEMCO** than in any other beef essence sold.

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lies in its Scrupulous Purity—the magnificent Beef with which it is made—its High Concentration.

Lemco can always be relied on; the tests through which it passes ensure it always being the same. It contains no fat, and is guaranteed absolutely pure.

Invaluable in Sick Room and Kitchen.

In the Kitchen LEMCO reduces cost, makes meat go further, dishes more appetising, dainty and nourishing, the menu more varied. All the leading chefs use LEMCO.

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LEMCO

4, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, Sept 29.

Royal Naval Reserve—Acting Sub-Lieut J H Brougham has been confirmed in the rank of sub-lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet Dec 15.

Royal Marine Forces—The undermentioned retired officer is removed from the Reserve of Officers, Royal Marines on account of age:—Major M A C Huggins, Royal Marine Light Inf Sept 29.

Oct 1.

The undermentioned artificer engineers have been promoted to the rank of chief artificer engineer in his Majesty's fleet:—R Hawton, G O Hollins W H Windebank, J Stevens, W Hebbes.

The Rev G E Browne, B A has been appointed chaplain in his Majesty's fleet.

War Office, Oct 4.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers.

Major-Gen C L Woollcombe, C B to be colonel, vice General Sir F W E F Forestier-Walker, G C M G K C B deceased Aug 31.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Major H S de Brett, D S O R A to be a General Staff officer, second grade, at the War Office, vice Major H L Reed, V C R A whose tenure of that appointment has expired Sept 20 Capt G W Muir, Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, to be a superintendent of gymnasia vice Capt C H Hood, The Buffs East Kent Regt whose tenure of that appointment has expired Sept 26.

Cavalry.

1st Life Guards—Second Lieut on probation E J D Earl or Caledon, to be second lieutenant Oct 4.

3rd Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards—The restoration to the Establishment of Supernumerary Capt E ff W Lascelles, notified in the 'Gazette' of July 12, is cancelled.

5th Royal Irish Lancers—Lieut V de V M Vallance is seconded for service with the West African Regt Sept 14.

17th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers—Lieut H B Turnor to be lieutenant Sept 14.

19th Queen Alexandra's Own Royal Hussars—Lieut F W Bullock Marsham to be adjutant July 14.

21st Empress of India's Lancers—Lieut S Moorhouse retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 Oct 5.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

The undermentioned brevet colonels, on completion of five years' service as regimental lieutenant-colonels, are placed on the Half-pay List:—A H Cowie Oct 1, O M R Thackwell Oct 4 The undermentioned majors to be lieutenant-colonels:—D H Ridout Oct 1, N G Von Hugel Oct 4.

Infantry.

The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col R Dawson, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on the Half-pay List; Major J G King-King, D S O, to be lieutenant-colonel; Capt and Brevet Lieut-Col W D Bird, D S O, to be major (Sept 29).

The Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt—Capt F A Forster to be adjutant Oct 1.

The King's Liverpool Regt—Capt G H Brush is placed on retired pay Oct 3.

The Devonshire Regt—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col J MacN Walter, D S O, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on the Half-pay List. Major G M Gloster to be lieutenant-colonel Oct 2.

The East Yorkshire Regt—Lieut F G Swayne to be captain Sept 3.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regt—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col A de S Hadow, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, retires on retired pay. Major C A C King to be lieutenant-colonel. Capt R E Noyes to be major Sept 29.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut J Sargent is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Sept 14.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf—Capt A P Williams Freeman is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial infantry. Supernumerary Capt J E S Trelawny is restored to the Establishment Sept 15.

The Border Regt.—Lieut P J Egerton to be adjutant Oct 1.

The Royal Sussex Regt—Lieut F G Goring is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health Lieut R M Birkett to be adjutant Oct 5.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers South Lancashire Regt—Major A F Bundock retires on retired pay Capt G Carlyon to be major Oct 5.

The Black Watch Royal Highlanders Major J B Pollok-McCall retires on retired pay. Capt W J St J Harvey to be major Oct 5 Lieut P G M Skene is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial infantry. Second Lieut A V Holt to be lieutenant Sept 13.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regt.—The promotion to the rank of captain of the undermentioned lieutenants is antedated as follows:—C Steele to July 31, 1910, P E L Elgee to Aug. 1 1910. The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—G H Sawyer, an adjutant of Territorial infantry, under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 Aug. 1, J Duberly Aug. 3. The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut A H Mankelow is antedated to July 31, 1910; Second Lieut C W Frizell to be lieutenant Aug 1.

The Manchester Regt.—The notification regarding Lieut A B Rose being placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health, which appeared in the 'Gazette' of Aug, 2, is cancelled.

The Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regt:—Capt E V Fox to be major Sept 23.

Seaforth Highlanders Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's—Lieut C S Nairne to be captain Aug 13.

Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders—Lieut W A Henderson is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial infantry; Second Lieut H J D Clark to be lieutenant; Lieut W A Henderson, an adjutant of Territorial infantry, to be captain under the provisions of Article 26 Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 Sept 5.

The undermentioned gentlemen cadets from the Royal Military College to be second lieutenants:—

Cavalry.

5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Dragoon Guards—H O Wiley.

Infantry.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.)—D H Nicholson.

The Buffs East Kent Regt J W B Arther, H C T Stronge G L B Marsden.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt)—J E E Packard.

The Royal Warwickshire Regt—E M Onslow, H W Ozanne, N B F Collins, I A Brown, H F Law, L R Swinhoe.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt)—J Empson, D E Estill.

The King's (Liverpool Regt)—J L Kinnear, C P Trevor, R C H Bewes, P C Snatt, A. U. Levick.

The Suffolk Regt—D R A Eley, R Chalmers, D St C Bolton, N B Oakes.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt)—K S S Henderson, R M Rodwell, W L Eliot, J C Blackburn.

The South Staffordshire Regt—C W Evans C R Limbery, D C Twiss.

The Welsh Regt—B T Phillips, G S Brewis.

The Black Watch Royal Highlanders—R C Anderson, A C Denison, A H C Sutherland.

The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Inf—R J Brett.

The Sherwood Foresters Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt—G H Chambers, G D Mills.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regt—E F Cunningham, E Robinson.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regt C C O Mackwood, S M Handley.

The Queen's Own, Royal West Kent Regt—C F Battye.

The King's Own Yorkshire Light Inf—C K Butler.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt—W J Ash T A Inglis.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regt G Macnamara, K J P Oliphant.

The Manchester Regt—E R Vanderspar, E A R Nepean.

The Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regt—C P Gordon.

The York and Lancaster Regt—N E H Sim.

The Highland Light Inf—C W Heoper, C J Wallace, E. E. Loch.

The Gordon Highlanders—C E Anderson.

The Royal Irish Rifles—R M Rodwell, G S Norman, A N Whitfeld, H P Swaine.

Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers—T W Mulcahy-Morgan.

The Connaught Rangers—W P Lambert, N K Steuart, F F Minchin.

Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders—J Mackay, W F St Clair.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt Royal Canadians—T D Murray. R A H Mackenzie, V S E Lindop.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—G W Nightingale, F X Russell, H B Holt, A Shekleton, C F Phayre, R A D Moseley, F J F Lee.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—J A C Hogan, J O W Shine, C H L'E West, A F Dobbs.

The Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own—J T W Reeve, H F Campbell.

The West India Regt—L E Ottley, W H C Ramsden, W E Walker Oct 5.

Memoranda.

Major-Gen R Auld, C B, Lieutenant-Governor and Commanding the Troops, Guernsey and Alderney, is retained on the Active List, under the provisions of Articles 42,92, and 473, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 Oct 1.

Col E S E Childers, C B, on vacating the appointment of chief engineer, London District, is placed on the Half-pay List Sept 10.

The undermentioned brevet colonels, Half-pay List, to be colonels:—R Dawson Sept 29, A H Cowie Oct 1, O M R Thackwell Oct 4.

Admiralty, October. 4.

Captain Montague Edward Browning, M V O has been appointed a Naval Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty The King in place of Captain Reginald Godfrey Otway Tupper, C V O promoted to Flag rank Dated 20th September.

Royal Naval Reserve.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—James Herbert Malpas Dated 21st July, Arthur Sydney Moir Nicholls Dated 28th August, Henry McConkey Dated 17th September, In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—Lieutenant Gerard Knipe Gandy, R D has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Commander Dated 3rd October.

Admiralty, October 5.

In accordance with the provisions of his late Majesty's Order in Council of the 9th October, 1903:—Paymaster-in-Chief George Jacob Wills has this day been placed on the Retired List.

The following promotions take effect from the same date:—Fleet Paymaster Thomas John Stovin to be Paymaster-in-Chief in His Majesty's Fleet. Assistant Paymaster Leonard Blackler to be Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 16th November, 1903—Chief Officer of Coast Guard William Thomas Venson has this day been granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant on being pensioned.

War Office, Whitehall, October 7.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Major Hamilton L Reed, V C, Royal Artillery, to be a General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, and is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while so employed, vice Major H A D Simpson-Baikie, Royal Artillery, who has resigned that appointment. Dated 24th September.

Captain Ronald B Campbell, The Gordon Highlanders, to be a Superintendent of Gymnasia, vice Captain W C Wright, The Northumberland Fusiliers, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 26th September.

Cavalry.

4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant Robert C A F Molyneux resigns his Commission. Dated 8th October.

13th Hussars, Lieutenant Thomas K Jackson resigns his Commission. Dated 8th October.

19th (Queen Alexandra's Own Royal) Hussars, The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieutenant Alfred S M Summers is antedated to 16th July, vice F W Bullock Marsham, appointed Adjutant.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Lieutenant Herbert G Howell is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 14th September.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Major Harry S de Brett, D S O, is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 20th September.

Captain Lionel L Hepper to be Major vice H S de Brett. Dated 20th September.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Brevet Colonel John E Capper, C B, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 7th October.

Major George S Cartwright to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel J E Capper, C B. Dated 7th October.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards, Second Lieutenant Richard William Gregory Welby, from Unattached List, Territorial Force (University Candidate) to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant C Symes-Thompson, promoted, Dated 23rd February, 1910, and to take precedence next below A K Mackenzie, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to 8th October.

Coldstream Guards, Major Randal C E Skeffington-Smyth retires on retired pay, Dated 8th October,

Scots Guards, Second Lieutenant Thomas H D B Lord Cochrane to be Lieutenant vice E C T Warner seconded. Dated 22nd August.

Infantry.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment), Major George H Davidson, D S O, retires on retired pay. Dated 8th October.

Captain Henry E P Nash to be Major, vice G H Davidson, D S O Dated 8th October.

The Buffs East Kent Regiment, Second Lieutenant Gerald Q Henriques to be Lieutenant, vice H W Green, seconded. Dated 14th September.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Lieutenant Clement T Tomes to be Adjutant, vice Captain C R Macdonald. Dated 27th September.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Paul V Davidson is restored to the establishment, vice C T Tomes, appointed Adjutant Dated 6th October.

The Lincolnshire Regiment, Lieutenant William N Pitt retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 8th October.

The Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Infantry, Captain Lambton A. Jones-Mortimer is seconded for services as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 16th September.

Supernumerary Captain Louis E C W Wilmer is restored to the establishment, vice L A Jones-Mortimer. Dated 16th September.

The East Yorkshire Regiment, Lieutenant Frank Hind to be Captain, vice T R E W Warren-Swettenham, promoted. Dated 3rd September.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants. Dated 3rd September.

John S Porter, vice F G Swayne, promoted.

John A Markham, vice F Hind.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment), Lieutenant Bertram L Maddison to be Captain, vice R E Noyes, promoted. Dated 29th September.

Second Lieutenant Douglas H Magee to be Lieutenant, vice B L Maddison. Dated 29th September.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), Captain Charles A J S Langdale retires on retired pay, to serve in the Special Reserve.

The Royal Sussex Regiment, The undermentioned Second Lieutenant to be Lieutenants. Dated 5th October.

Owen P Hamilton, vice F G Goring, placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health.

Edward A Lousada, vice R M Birkett, appointed Adjutant.

The Hampshire Regiment, Major Morris V Parry retires on retired pay. Dated 8th October.

The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment) Second Lieutenant John E H Maxwell to be Lieutenant, vice C H Dumbell, promoted. Dated 9th July.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs The Duke of Albany's), Second Lieutenant Bertie N Lumsden to be Lieutenant, vice C S Nairne, promoted. Dated 13th August.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own) Captain Frederick St J Blacker retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 8th October.

The Army Service Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel William I S McCormick retires on retired pay Dated 8th October.

The undermentioned Lieutenants resign their Commissions. Dated 8th October,

Herbert H Bell.

Stephen E Lucena.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps, Major John J C Watson, C I E, M D, retires on retired pay Dated 8th October.

Army Chaplains' Department.

The Reverened John Patrick Molony to be a temporary Roman Catholic Chaplain Dated 1st October.

Colonel John W A Marshall, C B on completion of his period of service in command of the Troops at Jamaica is placed on the Half-pay List Dated 22nd September.

Colonel Cecil V Wingfield-Stratford, Chief Engineer, Irish Command is placed on retired pay Dated 7th October.

The undermentioned Colonels Half-pay List, retires on retired pay Dated 8th October.

Frederick J A Trench, C V O D S O Lewis Munro

The undermentioned Brevet Colonels to be Colonels:—

William P Blood an Assistant Adjutant-General at the War Office Dated 10th August,

John E Capper, C. B., Half-pay List Dated 7th October,

Lieutenant-Colonel Offley B S F Shore, D S O, 18th Prince of Wales's Own Tiwana Lancers, to be Brevet Colonel Dated 30th July,

Second Lieutenant Eric D A Gooch, Half-pay List, resigns his Commission Dated 8th October.

Quartermaster and Honorary Captain David Lees retires on retired pay Dated 8th October.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—October 7.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major F W Pirrie, I A, B	Major P C Gabbett, I M S, M
Capt L Cook, I M S, B	Rev E H Creak, M
Mr W H Webb, B Cov	Mr H J Boss, M
Mr L N Palit, B Cov	Mr J T W Filson, M
Mr W A K Christie, B	Lieut A S Meek, Bo
Mr E L Haslett, B	Lieut Gen C H Des Voeux, C B, 5 Mhow Dn
Mr R N Blainville, B	Major M R Hurly, 93 Burma Inf
Mr J H Waddingham, B	Assist-Engineer F A Wool, R I M
Mr G U Mellard, B	
Mr F W A Prideaux, B	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt R W Macdonald, I A, B, 3 mo	Mr J E McDougall, Bo, 4 mo M C
Mr S G Hart, B Cov, 6 days	Mr T J Strangman, B, leave extended to Dec 30, 1910
Mr S M Jacob, B Cov, to Nov 30, 1910, on M C	Lieut Col H King, 33 Punj, 1 mo
Mr F C Henniker, B Cov, 3 days	Major H B Ford, 31 Punj, 3 mo
Mr B Houghton, B Cov, 4 mo 8 days	Major H R Hurly, 93 Burma Inf, 3 mo M C
Mr W F Byrnes, B, 3 mo M C	Major H W F Cooke, 24 Punj 4 mo
Mr F Gantzer, B, 3 mo MC	Lieut Col N S Ogilvie, BA, I O D, 6 mo
Mr C E Hill, B, 2 mo	Capt W Campbell, S T C, 14 days
Mr V C Scott-O'Connor, B, 6 mo	Capt H L C Turner, 9 G R, to March 31, 1911
Mr R C Dyson, B, 6 mo M C	Capt C P C F Field, 108 Inf, 6 mo M C
Mr J C C Lears, B, 6 mo MC	Capt E A Roberts, I M S, 6 mo M C
Mr CJ Weir, M Cov, 6 mo M C	Lieut J A Burlton-Bennet, 9 Bhopal Inf, 4 1-2 mo
Mr R W Kite, M, 4 mo 8 days	
Mrs K S Palgrave, M, 7 days on M C	

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr D A Barker, B Cov	Lieut D K Edgar, R E
Mr W J Carroll, B	Lieut M S Young, 14 Lrs
Mr D M Straight, B	Lieut C A Boyle, 11 KEO Lancers
Capt H L Pritchard, DSO, R E	

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	15
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	0	9
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	22
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	2	1	9
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospital	0	0	6
Total	4	2	75
This day last year	0	0	74

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.
October 21st 1910.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	117	36	0
B	123	70	3
B	242	154	8
C	64	33	0
D	127	36	0
E	137	25	0
E	122	44	0
F	90	5	0
G	83	6	0
Total	1,110	415	11
	1,525		

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

A Medical Officer

Debility, Nervous Exhaustion—

Certainly the absolute confidence of eminent doctors is evidence enough of the exceptional benefits imparted by Phosferine. Even doctors cannot do more to prove their confidence than by *using Phosferine to remedy their own disorders.* Could any proof be more definite, more convincing than the testimony of John Dodd, D.S.M., Medical Officer in the late South African War, who says: "After being shot through both lungs I was dangerously reduced, and I attribute it solely to Phosferine that I regained my usual health. I have *proved* the value of Phosferine in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion." This brilliant medical officer found Phosferine particularly serviceable for insufficiency of nerve force, and declares nothing was so suitable in combating fevers, chills, &c.

Not possible now

John Dodd, D.S.M. (late of the Medical Staff, 5th Imperial Yeomanry, 1st Brigade, South Africa), Ladysmith House, Witton-le-Wear, writes:—"I have had considerable experience in the use of your invaluable remedy Phosferine, and it has proved particularly serviceable where there exists *insufficiency of nerve force.* This condition, often due to primary weakness, lays the system open to influenza, colds, neuralgia, rheumatism, indigestion, fevers, and in remedying this predisposition I have found *nothing so suitable* as your preparation. Phosferine invariably goes to the root of the mischief direct. The *certainty* of its action is moreover an estimable feature. In debility and kindred ailments, caused by a reduced system, *it has unprecedented power,* and in my own case I can bear evidence to its exceptional value, and am indeed greatly indebted to its wonderful restorative properties. During the late war in South Africa, I was shot through both lungs and pericardium and that reduced me most dangerously; after taking Phosferine for about two months it brought me back to my usual health. *I attribute this solely to the use of Phosferine.* I have advised Phosferine in several cases, and *proved* its value in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion."—March 11, 1910.

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain
H.M. the King of Greece
The Imperial Family of China
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.R.H. The Grand Duchess of Hesse
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6 Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

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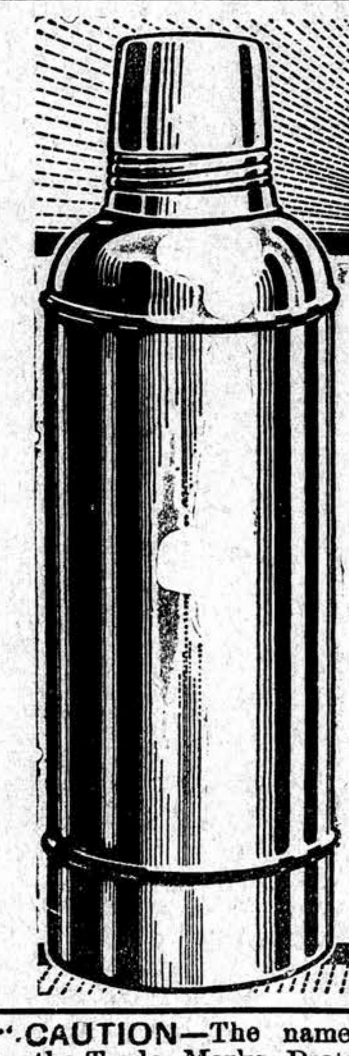
Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.



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THERMOS FLASK

cannot get out of order—nevet loses its power—requires no chemicals, methylated spirits or other expense, and lasts a lifetime. Once try a 'Thermos'—you will wonder how you ever got along without one.

The Thermos 'Oval' Flask and the 'Thermetot' (for food) are other invaluable specialities. Your Silversmith, Jeweller, Chemist, or Store can supply you, but be sure to specify the Thermos Flask. Beware of worthless imitations.

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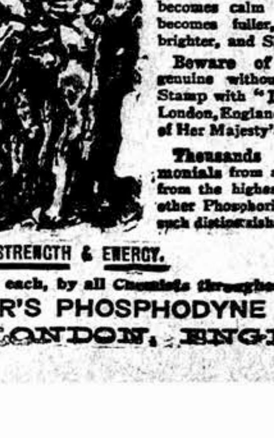
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Diseases with each Bottle.



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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

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Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of **genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL** *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

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CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

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After the TARGA FLORIO, May 16th, 1910, the

CATALONIA CUP

Spain. May 29th, 1910.

was won on

MICHELIN TYRES,

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The FIRST FOUR CARS.

STOCKISTS.

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in **DIARRHOEA** and is the only Specific in **CHOLERA** and **DYSENTERY.**

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.

Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

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SPORTING NEWS.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

Foursomes Re-played Tie.

A VERY close and keenly contested game took place yesterday morning when Ouseley and Wittet met Pechey and Tennent to play off for first and second prizes in the handicap foursomes. These couples tied for first place in the recent competition, both returning cards 3 down to "Bogey." The whole 18 holes were played yesterday morning, the conditions again being against "Bogey" and the result was a win for Ouseley and Wittet who finished up three holes down, Pechey and Tennent being five down. The latter couple were on two or three occasions distinctly unlucky, in that, while putting, the ball hit the back of the hole and jumped out. Both couples started well and were one up on "Bogey" at the third hole. Wittet and Ouseley then lost the next two and halved the long hole, Pechey and Tennent halving the fourth and losing the next two. With the aid of a stroke the former couple won the seventh, their opponents getting a half, making them one down, while Wittet and Ouseley were all square. They lost the last two holes, and Pechey and Tennent halving the ninth both couples finished up the first nine holes, two down to the "Colonel." Wittet and Ouseley then won two out of the next three holes, crossing the road "all square. Their opponents were still two down having lost the tenth, halved the next and won the twelfth with an excellent four, Tennant holing a long putt. At the next hole Ouseley made a bad drive, Tennent getting in a good "tee" shot. Wittet made a good recovery but Ouseley over ran the hole and Wittet failed to get down a long putt. Pechey and Tennent halved in four making them two down, their opponents being one down. Wittet and Ouseley halved the fourteenth and lost the fifteenth and were two down, Pechey and Tennent being three down. Pechey sliced his "tee" shot to the sixteenth, Wittet putting his ball on the green and Ouseley laying the "putt" dead they won the hole, Pechey and Tennent getting a half. To the seventeenth hole Ouseley was short with his "tee" shot and Wittet was again short with his approach and the hole was lost. Tennent had a long putt for a half which stopped on the edge of the hole. Both lost the last hole and ended as stated above.

AGA KHHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 21.

The match between the R. F. A., Kirkee, and the Signallers was played this evening in continuation of the first round in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. The Signallers were the first to score within a few minutes of start, but this marked the extent of their success as the Gunners in a little while added two goals to the score in rapid succession. In the second half the Gunners put a third goal to their account, the game ending the Royal Field Artillery three goals to the Signallers' one goal.

BENGAL TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 21.

The Bengal Lawn Tennis Championship Tournament for the season 1911 begins on Tuesday 21st February.

BENGAL ATHLETIC SPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 21.

The Annual Meeting of the Presidency Athletic Sports takes place at Eden Garden on Saturday 18th February.

THE YOUNGER CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCT. 21.

After a severe contest the Upper Burma Team won the second match with Lower Burma in the Younger Cup competition played last evening at Mandalay by one goal to love. At the close of the game it was ascertained that the second half had been five minutes short of full time and this will doubtless form the subject of protest. To-morrow's match will decide the Winner's Cup.

NEW GOLF COURSE AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 21.

The first competition held on the new course of the Calcutta Golf Club, which took place during the Puja holidays, proved highly interesting. The following cards were returned to the first three:—

A. S. Patron, 73; John G. Gatherai, 75; R. Baker, 75.

POONA RACES.

12th Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 20.

The horses left in for the Poona 12th Extra Meeting on Saturday, the 22nd October:—

FINAL PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.—Elsen 9 7, Lord Merv 9 6, Gallileo 9 2, Oakton 9 2, Longchamp 8 13, Chain Lightning 8 11, Posco 8 11, Mansley 8 10, Forfeit 8 9, Castalia 8 7, Ashanti Gold 8 1, Lady Spring 8 0, Metal Maid 7 10, Signorina 7 9, Mary B 7 8, Bright Metal 7 3, Wine Merchant 7 0 and Bambino 6 9.

MAIDEN CONSOLATION PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.—Ivan 9 6, Goodshot 9 4, Matarlowz 8 11, Mishriff 8 8, Matheran 8 5, Kelitdar 8 4, Kishra 8 3, Uddai 8 2, Arnica 8 2, Khemraj 8 1, Compact 8 1, Turf King 8 0, Waterloo 8 0, Injabukh 7 12, St Anthony 7 12, Tip Top 7 11, Flower Boy 7 11, Officer 7 10, Siberia 7 10, Obyan 7 9, Stirrup Cup 7 7, Akolah 7 5 and Dohan 7 2.

CESAREWITCH PLATE.—Distance about 2 miles.—Peculiar 9 10, Young Salanic 9 1, Sir Visto 8 13, Merrily 8 10, Hadee 8 8, Balmoral 8 5, Salaik 8 4, Dumra 8 2, Well Done 7 10.

SELLING PLATE—Distance about 5 furlongs.—Director 8 2, Jamshid 8 1, Fairfield 7 13, Luah 7 13, Takti Suileman 7 13, Revolver 7 13, Muddaries 7 10, Shanwar 7 10, Patron 7 9, Rose 7 7, Defence 7 7, Sir Jamal 7 7, Mighty Nugget 7 7, Golden Crescent 7 6, Jins 7 0 and Yacoot 6 12.

DIVISION OF ARAB WELTER CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.—Jehangir 9 4, Balmoral 9 3, Brigand II 8 10, Rustomi-ind 8 9, Dumra 8 8, Company 8 5, Artist 8 5, Hundred 8 0, Murmurees 7 12, Akseer 7 12, Grant Duke 7 12, Padsha 7 11, Desert King 7 7, Sortie 7 7, Hunter 7 6, Lama 9 4, Zari 8 12, Zainulmulook 8 12, Young Japan 8 9, Straight Tip 8 8, Hamdoon 8 5, Silvermine 8 4, Conqueror 8 4, Zaeed 8 1, Prince Charlie 8 1, Dilerjung 8 0, Best Luck 7 10, Saif 7 8, Furhan 7 6 and Adbam 7 5.

THE FIRST GOOD-BYE PLATE—Distance about 5 furlongs.—Rajput 10 5, Salanic 9 13, Tachreet 9 12, Asbroff 9 6, Minerva 9 4, Mountain King 8 13, Chechan 8 10, Fahad Beg 8 8, Gafal 8 7, Bay Middleton 8 5, Saree 8 3, Shanwar 7 10, Zari 7 9, Mezabim 7 8, Real Blood 7 6 and Afreed 7 0.

THE SECOND GOOD-BYE PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.—Majesty 9 11, Plassy 9 6, Woolwinder 8 11, Director 8 10, Solitaire 8 7, Yacoot 8 6, Sheriff 8 5, Abdul-Malik 8 4, Prime Minister 8 3, Sinclair 8 2, Gold Mint 8 1, Ivan 8 0, Nishan 7 12, Marzook 7 5, and Young Thara 7 0.

ETHICS OF BEING A LANDLORD.

Effect of Selling the Large Estates.

A VERY spirited debate about the Land Problem is going on throughout England—occasioned largely by the new land taxes and the famous Form IV. Mr. Walter Long has instructed Messrs. Knight, Frank, and Rutley to offer the greater part of his Wiltshire estates for sale by auction in May next. In a letter written to his tenants he says: "The financial policy of the Government in relation to large landholders compels all of us who are interested in land to most carefully consider our position. Those of us who who do not possess other sources of income must regulate our affairs accordingly."

BREAKING UP LARGE ESTATES.

"Mr. Lloyd George, when he introduced his scheme of land taxation, was credited with the desire to break up large estates. In one case at least he appears to have succeeded," says the "Mail."

The Chronicle recalls the fact that in a speech delivered just twelve months ago Mr. Balfour said, "I hope to see agricultural land distributed in an incomparably greater number of hands than it now is."

"In Wales," says the Chronicle, "where there has been much selling of 'possessions,' it is pointed out that the small holdings movement will be greatly facilitated and the community benefited in other ways. Mr. Walter Long's tenants, too, are welcoming the prospect of being able to purchase their own farms."

"There is that in Mr. Long's letter," says the Westminister, "in which he announces his intention of selling a portion of his Wiltshire estates which sets us thinking about the mental attitude of the landowning classes towards their tenants and the public in general. He assumes apparently that the transaction will be a striking event full of ominous significance to the country, and that everybody else will regard it in this light. In the first place the financial policy of the Government is a very odd reason for selling agricultural land. Nothing was added in the recent Budget to the taxation of agricultural land, except in so far as the owner may have to pay increased death duties on that as on other forms of property—a liability which he will not escape by changing the form of his property. The Budget, in fact actually relieved agricultural land, directly through the substantial abatement given under Schedule A of the income-tax, and indirectly through the application to agriculture and rural roads of a portion of the Development Grant.

"According to all the signs, agricultural land is enjoying a considerable revival, which certainly has not been checked by the financial policy of the Government. Messrs. Knight, Frank, and Rutley, who are to offer Mr. Long's estates for sale next May, 'authorised the statement' a fortnight ago that, 'having sold off 30,774 acres this year, the price of agricultural land has averaged over twenty-seven years' purchase of the existing rents. This can only mean that there is a much brisker demand at the present time than during recent years, and, whatever sellers may think, purchasers at all events do not seem to have been frightened by the financial policy of the Government and the impending end of all things:

A GOOD MARKET.

"On the face of it there seems to be no particular reason why a landowner who has held on through the bad times should choose this moment to go out of it, unless he desires to realise his capital, and in that case he is likely to get a pretty good price. It is apparently thought to be a good time for buying, and it certainly is not at all a bad time for selling. In spite of the base Government, then there seems to be no particular reason why, if good business is the object, anybody should complain. There is a good market, and prices are better than normal."

GOOD AND BAD LANDOWNERS.

"We do not undervalue the sentiment which may attach to great estates or the help which an enterprising landlord who devotes himself to his property may render to his tenants. There are certain owners who as Mr. Long suggested in a speech to the Central Land Association a few weeks ago, perform for their tenants services which it would need a combination of small owners to perform for themselves. But how many landlords are really doing this—providing co-operative dairy-farms, joint milk distribution, introducing the newest machinery and letting it out on hire, studying the scientific treatment of soils and advising their tenants about their crops; doing, in fact, for land what the proprietor of a great business would do for his factories or workshops? If these functions are not performed, there may be sentimental regrets, but it cannot be pretended that there is economic loss when the great estate is broken up. "It is not good for the country that the farmer should be half-dependent on earthly Providence who only half does his duty and sometimes fails to do it altogether, and it is far better that, that relation should be replaced by the establishment of independent men who will have to do for themselves who will enjoy complete security of tenure, and who will combine for common purposes. It is really becoming absurd to tell us that such men cannot make a good business out of agriculture unless they are subsidised by landlords who draw incomes from other sources than land.

"That kind of charitable semi-dependent relation is precisely what agriculture must free itself from if it is to prosper, and, so far as the breaking up of big estates tends to this conclusion, the country will have no reason to regret it. Mr. Long is no doubt an excellent landlord," concludes the Westminster, "but even he is not irreplaceable, and on the whole we shall take it as a good sign if a good many other landlords follow his example in the next few years."

THE OLD COUNTY FAMILIES.

The "Saturday Review" takes a different view of the situation. It says that: "Sixteen years ago, though Tariff Reform was politically not a possibility, there would have been no great difficulty in providing for national expenditure without increasing the burdens of a struggling industry. At that time, however, the Unionist party was largely dominated by men anxious to show their independence of Conservative traditions. Frankly, it was afraid of standing up for the old county families. "They stood up for themselves—that is to say, they shouldered the load rather than imperil the main Unionist cause. With stoical courage, the squires, the men who previously had not found it easy to keep up their social position in the countryside and do their duty by their humble neighbours, set themselves to domestic retrenchment. "The wife's landau and light brougham were put down, the hunters sold, the shooting was let to a syndicate of stock-brokers. By common consent most local hospitalities were allowed to die out. Lads naturally destined for the Army were packed off to cram for second-rate Civil Service appointments, and the girls, as a rest from housework, invited to study the art of dressing like a lady on twenty pounds a year. The list of subscriptions (the library included) had to be revised and personal charities withheld from old servants and dependants.

SHUTTING UP THE HALL.

"These economies, sacrifices, and privations may be derided by genteel Fabians and platform Friends of Humanity who never sat a horse, helped a neighbour, or spoke to a lady. But what the curtailment of the squire's income meant was that the great house, hitherto the centre of social amusement, the headquarters of gratuitous nursing and doctoring, the traininghome for servants and the general source of bounty and comfort, had to be run on more self-regarding lines. Everything began to be pinched, from the wages on the estate to the outlay on church decorations. The dullness of village life, on which the Speaker made some suggestive remarks in Cumberland, has been sensibly increased by the shutting up of the Hall. The whole organisation of social gaiety has been thrown back on the person, himself perhaps impoverished or overworked.

THE AVERAGE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.

"The average country gentleman, on a large or moderate scale, has, by no merit of his own, received a truly liberal education, and that is why he is generally more fit to be trusted in public affairs either than the abstract student of politics, however brilliant, or than the successful lawyer or merchant who necessarily has spent the best part of his self-formative years in some single groove. The squire is not born into the world with a double dose of public virtue, but the personal advantages which he has enjoyed almost from his birth have made him something of a national asset. There is no rule, professors of engenies will tell you for breeding a genius, but for turning out a steady strain of competent, industrious, and honest men of affairs there can be no better combination of conditions than those which have gone to the making of the old-fashioned English country gentleman, old-fashioned but not obsolete, and capable, if attacked of giving a very good account of himself and his adversaries."

NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

Just as the heat scorches the green fields and reduces the size of streams, so it seems to suck up as it were, the vitality of the body and reduce its nervous force to a small amount.

The inevitable result of this continued depletion of the nervous energy is certain, if left unchecked, to develop into nervous prostration, which is one of the great inimical forces of India. By lowering the action of the most vital functions of the system it makes the individual fall an easy victim to the diseases which are so prevalent, either as the result of the heat, or through inhaling the germs which flourish in the dank atmosphere, or swallowing them.

Even when none of these diseases supervenes, however, nervous prostration is so devitalising in its effects, so profound in the weakness it induces, so detrimental to mental effort, and so opposed to physical exertion, that the sufferer rapidly becomes unfit for the ordinary duties and pleasures of life and desires only to be left undisturbed while he laments his miserable plight.

A SERIOUS OUTLOOK.

Happily, a means exists of overcoming the depression, of making good the overdrafts on the nervous forces, of recovering an alert and vigorous physical condition, and of obtaining, once again, an active brain with all that it implies in the way of keen perception, concentration of mind, a clear, comprehensive grasp of any subject to which unwavering attention has to be given, and in short, of once more having the nerves keyed to the highest pitch of healthy activity, so that the individual has again a sane mind in a sane body.

THE OUTLOOK CHANGED.

All this and more are done by Sanatogen, which the medical profession unanimously acclaim as the most revitalising preparation and the greatest reconstituent known to science. It is, universally, described as "the tonic-food with lasting effects," for, unlike other tonics, those who take it never get any reaction or depression after they have left it off.

Another point in which it does not resemble other tonics is that it may be taken for any length of time without losing one iota of its power.

Sanatogen, indeed, is not to be regarded as a medicine. It is a food, for it supplies certain elements which are highly essential to the well-being of the body. These elements may, indeed, be obtained from other foods, and they are obtained in this way under normal conditions of life. From these other foods, however, the digestive processes cannot extract them with the same ease, or assimilate them with the same rapidity. When, therefore, the nervous forces are depleted and the body is weakened, the essential elements are still less readily assimilated from the ordinary food, or are not assimilated at all. Under such circumstances, Sanatogen, by the ease with which it furnishes phosphorus to the weakened system, soon induces a feeling of vigorous strength. In some people this is so immediate that, as a well-known author has written, "immediately after taking it I feel as if a stream of liquid life has been poured into me."

A GREAT PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.

Dr. Andrew Wilson, the eminent writer on health topics, states: "The main reason for the high value of Sanatogen is found in the fact that only from phosphorus, supplied as it is in and by this remedy, can the living cells of the body form the phosphorised fats and other complex substances which represent, in part, the substance of the nervous tissues. This is the reason, then, why Sanatogen has obtained its high reputation. It restores the wear and tear of the most vital parts of our frames, and, above all, it gives to brain and nerves their essential food in precisely the form in which they are capable of readily receiving and assimilating it. My first knowledge of Sanatogen was derived from certain medical reports regarding its values as a tonic and restorative in nervous and allied troubles. The medical journals, I found, were loud in its praise."

Dr. Wilson's statements are based on his personal knowledge of Sanatogen. "Feeling an urgent need of tonic treatment," he writes, "I resolved to give Sanatogen a fair trial. The results were all that could be desired. The general state of feebleness rapidly disappeared, and was replaced by a sense of returning vigour. The appetite improved, and weight was gained much more rapidly after taking Sanatogen than before this remedy was tried. I have, therefore, reason to feel grateful that my attention was directed to this preparation, and further acquaintance with its powers, both of cure and of preventing many forms of disease, has only more firmly convinced me that its merits are of a very high order indeed."

An exceedingly interesting pamphlet, "The Englishman in India," which contains further information on this subject, and on others of vital importance to all residents in India, will be sent, free, on application to the Sanatogen Company, (of London), Box 226, G. P. O., Bombay, mentioning the "Bombay Gazette."

Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

THE UNIONIST POLICY.

A Dissatisfied Section.

The following statement as to the Unionist policy has been issued for publication:—"The Press Association is informed that for some time there has been discontent among the rank and file of the Unionist Party, which has occasionally found expression by representations to the chief agent and the Chief Whip, or at other times by means of letters and articles in the Press. Since the rising of Parliament this feeling has become crystallised, and about a hundred active and wealthy members of both Houses, of whom the leading spirits are Lord Willoughby de Broke and Mr. H. Page Croft, M.P., have formed themselves into an organisation with the object of inducing the leaders of the party to take a more active and sustained part in the propaganda work, and also of urging the necessity for exchanging the present merely defensive policy for a definite programme clearly and precisely indicating the questions on which Unionists, if returned to power, would promise legislation. A sub-committee has been appointed and will meet towards the end of the present week to consider an active plan of campaign in the Midland and the North after hearing Mr. Balfour's speech in Edinburgh. It is declared, on behalf of the new group, that despite the reorganisation of the party no candidate or member of Parliament outside the circle of ex-Ministers or special private secretaries ever really meets or sees the leaders of the party, a state of things which it is urged tends to create an atmosphere of aloofness among the leaders and a sense of stagnation and slackness in the party. Some of these younger members also feel that the National Union and the Central Conservative Office should be one body, instead of being, as they assert, independent concerns. They point out that the National Union has no funds of its own, and is entirely dependent on the Chief Whip for all its finances. Furthermore it is strongly felt that the Conference between Canada and the United States this month renders it imperative that the Unionist position on Imperial Preference should be made absolutely plain, it being feared that if the Liberal Party hold the next Colonial Conference the question of Imperial Consolidation will be practically destroyed, because of the present Government's unshakable adherence to Free Trade. The sub-committee had drafted a programme which has been submitted for the consideration of the leaders. None of the items in the suggested programme constitutes, it is asserted, any breach of Conservative thought or feeling. The new organisation feel that unless some such programme and scheme of improved organisation is put into force with the active co-operation of the leaders there is likely to be a repetition of what they say occurred last year prior to the general election when ex-ministers failed to advise the Central Office of their engagements, and spoke about the country without considering the necessities and imperative demands of the industrial areas. The movement, it is added, is in no sense hostile to any person or persons but is prompted by a desire to show that the reserve of activity and force within the party is so great that no fears need be entertained as to the future. The call is for a plain and definite lead and the new body claim as their motto 'Fight and go on fighting.'"

THE British and Foreign Bible Society has resolved to promote next year the general observance of the tercentenary of the publication in 1611 of the Authorised Version of the English Bible.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

A SMART CHILD.

A well-known gentleman took his little girl, aged 4 years, to Glenelg last Sunday afternoon. The child so enjoyed playing with the sand that when her father suggested "catching the next train" she begged hard to remain "some more." The father consented, but time was flying, and again he was making a move when the youngster offered a compromise that they should wait until she counted 10. Father thought this good enough, and the compact was entered into, but he reckoned without the child's cunning. She would not count.

ON THE TELEPHONE.

Hallo! Are you the gas company?" enquired a man who had rung up the gas company on the telephone.

"Yes."

"Well, did you read in the papers that the tail of Halley's comet is composed of gas?"

"Yes, but what has that—"

"And did you notice that it was fifteen million miles long?"

"Yes, but what——"

"Nothing. I just wanted to say that if the astronomers had measured it with the meter in my house it would have been forty million miles long."

DEPEW'S GREAT SPEECH.

Senator Depew recently told a story of his early experiences as a public speaker.

"When I was a young men," he said, 'I went out to make a political speech with some older men one night. They wanted something red-hot, and I handed it out.

"I just turned myself to skin the Opposition, and, on the whole, the audience seemed to like it. The more they cheered the more I warmed to it. I was immensely pleased with my success. But after I got home I was worried of had roasted the other side awfully. I lay awake wondering if it wouldn't react and injure our side more than the Opposition.

Then I bethought of some personal allusions I had made that might easily be construed as libellous. I got a good deal excited and slept very little. In the morning I hurried down to see whether the papers had roasted me. The meeting was reported all over the front page. I plunged into it, shivering in nurvousness. But I needn't have worried. What it said about my speech was in the last two lines:—

"'A young man named Depew also spoke.'"

TRIALS OF A NOVICE.

He had come down in life, and it was his first experience aboard a steamship as a deck hand.

"Hi, you!" cried the mate, "sing out to them below to have round the salt-water pump."

The green hand seized what he thought was one of the latest improvements of modern science and jammed the nozzle into his mouth.

"I say, below there——"

He got no father, for a 20-horsepower jet of water gurgled upwards, and the next moment he was reposing on his back and wondering if it were possible to live after such a shock.

Slowly he rose and approached the mate. "You're far too frolicsome on this boat," he cried. "It's a pity a fellow can't speak through your blithering speaking-tube without being spanked by half a ton of salt water."

"Speaking-tube!!" yelled the mate; "why, you unutterable idiot, that was the hosepipe you were trying to below down."

THE COST OF COURTSHIP.

The following bill and letter have been received by a young man from the father of the girl whom he had been courting. The communication explains itself:—

June 27, 1910.

Mr. John James Smith, Dr. to Hezekiah Blodgers:—

	£	s.	d.
To three months' use of parlor, Thursday and Sunday evenings	£3	0	0
To gas and coal used for your comfort at 1/ a night, which is very reasonable ...	1	6	0
To the old lady's trouble in keeping the children out of the parlor while you were with Maria	0	10	6
To broken rocking-chair—what I paid for it being mended	0	3	6
To suppers at various times	1	7	0
To springs and upholsterings damaged on lounge where Maria and you used to sit together—call it	0	15	0
Which adds up to	£7	2	0

Sir—I want you to understand that if Maria, my daughter, has given you the mitten, I haven't, and will not do so until you've paid for your pleasure. You can't come fooling round my house two nights a week an' using the parlor as if it were your own, without paying for the luxury and the bill I have made out is very reasonable. But that's neither here nor there, and what I have got to say is that you've got to pay for your fun. If you don't, I shan't set any lawyen on you or sue you in court, but I'll thrash the life out of you. You hear me?—Yours,

Hezekiah Blodgers.

NOT TO BE FOUND.

Pat was in a station. He put a penny in a machine bearing the inscription. "Pull the handle with a jerk."

After Pat had put the penny in the slot he began, looking all over the machine. A porter passing at the time said—

"Hallo, Pat! Won't the machine work?"

"Begorra," said Pat, "I dunno. It says. Pull the handle with a jerk.' But where's the jerk to pull it with?"

COOL.

A man was strolling through a public park, when he was accosted by a keeper.

"Can you oblige me with the loan of a pencil sir.?" said he, taking out his note-book.

"Certainly," replied the man.

"Now," continued the officer, "your name and address, please. I saw you pluck a flower a short while ago."

HE WAS CURED.

Tramp—"Madam, I am suffering from indigestion."

Lady—"I'm sorry to hear it. What can I do to help you?"

"Madam, you can cure me instantly by giving me something to digest.

WASN'T HAVING ANY.

A little chap was offered a chance to spend a week in the country, but refused.

Coaxing, pleading, arguing, promising of untold wonders alike brought from him nothing but the stubborn ultimatum, "No country for me!"

"But why not?" someone asked finally.

"Because," he responded, "they have threshing machines down there, an' it's had enough here, where it's done by hand.'

TRY AGAIN.

Two young ladies boarded a crowded tramcar and were obliged to stand. One of them, to steady herself, took hold of what she supposed was her friend's hand. They stood thus for some time, when, on looking down, she discovered that she was holding a man's hand. Greatly embarrassed, she exclaimed—

"Oh, Iv'e got the wrong hand!"

Whereupon the man, with a smile, stretched forth his other hand, saying—

"Here is the other one, Miss."

HIS REVERENCE AT THE BARBER'S.

"Drink," said the irrepressible joker beckoning to the waiter, "is a great evil. Both my father confessor and my barber agree on that.

"Father Ambrose went in the other day to get a shave. He observed that the barber was suffering from a recent night out, but decided to take a chance. In a few moments the barber's razor had nicked the father's cheek.

"There, Pat, you have cut me,' said the priest, as he raised his hand and caressed the wound.

"'Yis, y'r riv'rance,' answered the barber "That shows you," continued the priest, in a tone of censure, 'what the use of liquor will do.'

"'Yes, y'r riv'rance.' replied the barber humbly; it makes the skin tinder.'"

HER FEARS WERE HARMLESS.

"Of course," said the lady in the chemist's shop, "it may be perfectly harmless and just as you say; but then, you know, there, has been so much exposure of patent medicines and such goods that I—"

"My dear madam," interposed the chemist, "I can assure you in the strongest terms that you need not fear any—"

"I know, I know; but I read in one magazine where lots of people had acquired the drink and drug habits through using such remedies, and—"

"But that is quite impossible in this case. Why, you can see for yourself that—"

"Will you give me your word of honor that it contains no alcohol?" she demanded.

"I would swear to it."

"Then I'll take it,' she said. And the chemist wrapped up the porous plaster for her.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NEW COIFFURES.

Hairdressing changes are never sudden in London so difficult, indeed, is it to get an English woman to depart from the usual style that suits her, that even the best West-end houses do not trouble about introducing novelties until they are well on their way to popularity. One hairdresser told me, writes a London Lady, that the surprise of his life came with the rapid adoption of the bun or cocoanut style which reigned in complete ugliness a year ago. The severity of this style could only be borne by classic beauties, yet every woman whatever her defects and whatever her good points, went in for for plain bands and smooth chignons. But there is one consolation nowadays about unbecoming fashions—they do not last long. Our eye seems to be better educated than in olden times—ridicule quickly kills, and if, at Fashion's behest, we make ourselves "frights" for a time, our return to "something pretty" is sure to be sharp and rapid. So it has been with hairdressing styles. Nothing could be more calculated to make the best of our good looks than the soft arragements of rolls and curls characteristic of the newest coiffures.

EMPIRE STYLES.

It is well understood by now that Directoire and Empire tendencies will mark the dress of the winter; and already the hair dressers are letting coming fashions cast their shadows before. Thus we have a modified Directoire coiffure: round the centre of the head the hair is brought over a flat framework in soft waved bands, while over the ears and round the nape of the neck the hair is in soft curls and rolls. The ears are completely hidden, and falling down the checks on each side (this is the touch which gives the coiffure its character) are a couple of short ringlets. A ribbon paillette with fold incircled this coiffure, and was knotted in rather long loops behind the left ear. For a girl nothing could be more charming than this framework of soft waves and curls; but one winces at the thought of the elderly-young women with scanty locks and an inartistic mind. The new Empire coiffure differs little from the Directoire in outline—the hair is waved and curled lower on the forehead, there are no ringlets over the ears, and the hair lies more in soft masses at the back. On the crown of the head the hair is dressed in smooth, flat waves. A favourite decoration for evening wear is a double band of jewelled gauze ribbon at the back caught under the hair behind the ears and appearing again in a single band across the forehead. As may be judged from these descriptions, jewelled ribbons and bandeaux of all sorts are to be worn. The very latest is a band quite four inches wide of gold or silver in light mail work studed with gems and raised ornamentation of the metal itself. For such a bandeau the metal must be tarnished and the stones dull in colouring, otherwise it would look like stage property. It entirely incircles the coiffure lying close to the ears and forehead. Somewhat wide scarfs, wound turban-wise, are also seen with the new styles of hairdressing, the narrow band of velvet or ribbon being a thing of the past. There is a reason for most things in the dress line if we only seek for it—these wide bandeaux are admirable for concealing the mixture of art and nature indispensable with complicated and much-dressed coiffures.

ARTIFICIAL TRESSES.

An addition of false hair saves time and trouble, and surround of curls or rolls can rarely be managed without art's artful aid. No dressing-table is without its collection of postiches. These new coiffures are provided by the thoughtful hairdresser in two pieces, the one with its soft covering of waved or plaited hair fits over the crown of the head; the bunches of rolls and curls can then be hooked on according to a new, simple, and ingenious method. It can now be seen how the wide bandeau gives the final touch of security and reality. Indeed, does my lady wish to do so, she can have her Directoire or Empire headdress arranged on a stand before her, and then just fasten it on as the does her hat. Let credit, however, be given where credit is due—most of us prefer to make just little additions to the tresses provided by nature.

ZENANA MISSIONS.

The annual meeting of the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society was held on Oct. 4 in the Church House, Westminster, when occasion was taken to bid farewell to missionaries on the eve of departure to the field of their work. Sir W. Mackworth Young presided, and among those present were the Bishop of Calcutta, Prebendary H. E. Fox, and the Rev. Ll. Lloyd, corresponding secretary of the China Mission, &c. The Chairman began by expressing regret at the unavoidable absence of Lady Peek, President of the Society. The needs of the Mission were great and sacrifices were urgently wanted. Higher aims and a wider outlook in regard to the duty of spreading the light of Christ all over the earth were necessary. Secondly they needed more perseverance in pouring out lives in the service of the Master. Thirdly, they wanted much more method and coordination. They would not get on unless they had much more dealing with the Nonconformist bodies and the American Churches. (Hear, hear.) The Rev. C. H. Stileman, clerical secretary, announced that the missionaries going out to India, China, and Ceylon numbered in all twenty-five, of whom eighteen were returning to their work and seven were going out for the first time. The Bishop of Calcutta expressed his great thankfulness for the work of the ladies of the society and gave his testimony to its thoroughness. There was no agency for which they could be more unreservedly grateful or in which they could have more unreserved confidence. It was quiet and unobtrusive work, but it was continuous, unfaltering, and full of courage. Ladies, he thought, succeeded sometimes better than any man in getting close to the people. They worked in most cases less through others and more in direct and personal touch with those to whom they were sent. It was with the utmost gratitude and cordiality that he welcomed them in every part of his diocese. (Hear, hear.)

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

UNITED PROVINCES SUGARCANE.

The second forecast of the sugarcane crop for 1910-11. Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1908-09 the area under sugarcane in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 53 per cent. of the total area under sugarcane in British India.

The rainfall in August was heavy in the submontane tracts and eastern districts, causing high floods in rivers: in the rest of the province it was lighter but timely and sufficient. During September the falls were heavy and frequent. On the whole the rains have been beneficial to the sugarcane crop and, except in low lying tracts, where serious damage was caused by floods, the cane crop was generally healthy and flourishing, and according to the reports received in the beginning of this month an out-turn of 80 per cent. of the normal is estimated in the case of Gorakhpur and Fyzabad divisions and of 95 per cent. in the remaining divisions.

The reports show no modification in the estimates of area furnished for the first forecast, but it is probable that in low-lying tracts some of the area under the cane crop has been lost.

SCIATICA AND RHEUMATISM.

Mr. John Barrow, residing at 15, Duke Street Bradford, Manchester, England, writes:—"I shall never fail to recommend Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to others, for the medicine has done me wonderful good.

"For two or three years I suffered from what I believe was sciatica and rheumatism. There were pains in the legs and the bottom of the back, and sometimes when walking briskly along a street, I have been seized with sharp, cutting pains in the hips and knees, causing me to walk lame for a time.

"I have tried mustard baths and Turkish baths, and had medical treatment, but all to little avail. A short course of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, however, has practically cured me. I have felt like a new man since using the medicine. I remain, yours respectfully.

(Signed) "JOHN BARROW."

"Nearly six and-a-half years later" Mr. Barrow added:—"I stand by all I said for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills nearly seven years ago; and although I always like to keep the medicine handy, I am glad to say there has been no sign of the sciatica returning."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay

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The Bombay Gazette.

Christmas Number, 1910.

TO BE PUBLISHED

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The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 22nd October, 1910.

HORSES AS FOOD.

EXCEPT in the course of long sieges or similar calamities men have not been driven to set aside their prejudice against horse-flesh and depend on it for their meat supply. But now that pressure on the domain of beef, mutton and pork has raised all three in price, we find that the horse is expected to contribute his share to the food of Europe. Why this shortage of butcher's meat should arise, it is hard to say. Ever increasing herds of cattle are reared in Argentina and other fertile lands for the benefit of European meat-eaters, Australia and New Zealand send over flocks of sheep in the form of chilled and frozen mutton, while America and Canada supply bacon of every degree. The fact that vegetarians are on the increase should leave more meat than ever to go round. And yet the cry is still for more. Whatever be the reason it is certain that horse-flesh is coming into favour and the prejudice against it as a food is losing its force. Dr. Pascal, an authority on the subject of alimentation, contributes an interesting article to a French paper, in which he shows that the horse is an animal that can be submitted with confidence to the butcher for the use of man, and that he affords, moreover, a comparatively cheap food in these days of dear markets. When the prejudice against horse, as a dish, arose, is not known, it is lost in the mists of ignorance, but it is on record, that it did not exist among the Ancients; nor do the races of the present day who follow nature in all her simplicity, shrink from eating horse-flesh. The Greeks and Romans prized it highly. The Arabs, Moors, and the South American Indians, says Doctor Pascal, welcome it as food. In the Middle Ages in Europe, a suspicion reigned—whence it came no one knows—that it caused illness, and horse-flesh was prohibited to Christians. This attitude, however, had to give way before the call of hunger, distress, or the cruel exigencies of war. During sieges soldiers and citizens had no hesitation whatever in falling back on the horse to sustain life. When the French were interned in the island of Loban, General Larrey taught the soldiers how to make soup of their chargers; the flesh cured with the saltpetre of their gunpowder instead of salt, which they had not, was much appreciated. During the retreat from Moscow, the horses that fell by the wayside were not left to stiffen in the snow, but were eaten gratefully by the men. In 1870 Paris consumed 65,000 horses during the four months' siege.

Geoffrey St. Hilaire preached for twenty years in favour of horse-flesh as a food; he inaugurated a club in whose banquets dishes of that meat formed the chief glory of the feast. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals admits that if the horse were destined to be eaten, the evening of his days would be far easier than now, for measures would be taken to make him worth eating. The first butcher's shop was opened in France in 1866, to-day there are over 800 in that country, more than half of these being in or near Paris, and what Paris does all the world imitates sooner or later. The "Assistance Publique" of the Republic buys daily 800 kilos (1,600 pounds) of horse-flesh which is eventually eaten minced and cooked in the institutions where charity is dispensed. It is not as easy as might be imagined to avoid consuming this meat, for one of the most common alimentary frauds is to pass off horse for beef or pork. An expert in this direction asserts that he often amuses himself watching the numbers of knowing housekeepers who daily buy from one of the best shops in Paris first quality roasting pieces prepared to look like prime beef, and which dainty eaters fail to distinguish from it. Horse-brains are a delicacy that enters into many dishes such as the popular vol-au-vent. Horse-flesh, says Dr. Pascal, is one of the principal ingredients in a sausage, speaking of course of the French variety. Nor does a fat horse suit for this purpose, he must be frankly lean, hence in the trade a pony horse is called "a sausage."

All parts of the animal are not utilised for the table, it seems, the fillet, the loin and the leg are so honoured, the rest goes to the mincing machine for various minor uses. Nevertheless of horses, 60,172 were slaughtered in Paris for food in 1907, besides 1,141 donkeys and 463 mules. Germany consumed in the same year no fewer than 135,289 of these animals. It is curious to be told that the donkey is not as despised when served at table as when doing duty as an ordinary beast of burden. Donkey-ham, cured and smoked, is a favorite dish at dinners where the horse is the "piece de resistance." Last year prime horse-joints sold for about a shilling a kilo to dealers, who retailed them at nearly double that price, and the cost is steadily rising. Horse-flesh has, of course, its detractors, but, remarks the impartial doctor, do the Jews love pork, and do not eighty millions of Hindus shudder at the bare idea of eating beef? Horse is not indigestible, even when old it is tender. Chemical analysis gives it as much nutritive value as beef. The horse is rarely subject to tuberculosis, and the official inspection of his flesh is conscientiously and minutely carried out. Of 53,000 horses slaughtered in 1905 only four were rejected as tuberculous and only seven failed to pass the test out of 57,000 the following year. As yet the horse is not reared and fed up for alimentary purposes as the ox is, the horses that are killed for food have spent a very useful and active life so that any comparison with beef is not exactly fair. When the horse is as carefully fed and encouraged to live as indolently and luxuriously as the steer, it will be time to critiicise his value for the table. The fowl hunted round the dak bungalow compound before being converted into a hopelessly tough spatchcock does not exercise his muscles half as much as the horse who before coming to the slaughter-house has probably made half the grand tour of the world if the miles he traversed, young and old, were counted. The price of the horse does not go down as was expected when the multiplicity of automobiles drove him steadily off the road. It must be that this new use of the old stager keeps up his price. It is, therefore, not so certain that the poor will be very much the better of the horse being placed on the market list of food, but it should have the result of enlarging their choice of aliment, though it is among the poor that prejudice dies hardest. Still there can be no doubt whatever that good horse-flesh would be better than the miserably bad beef and mutton, and even cat's meat which poor families in the slums of great cities have to be satisfied with now.

IS SIKHISM ON THE DECLINE?

ONE of the most interesting questions on which light is expected to be thrown by the approaching census relates to Sikhism, whether it is progressing or declining. Several very competent observers of the Sikhs are of opinion that the Sikh religion is steadily declining and that it is bound to be swallowed up by the Hindu religion from which it sprang three centuries ago. Hinduism has strong attractions for the Sikhs, and Sir Henry Lawrence, who knew them intimately, observed nearly seventy years ago, when they were still under their own Khalsa rule, that they were "daily more closely assimilating to Hinduism." Sir Lepel Griffin, another intimate observer of the Sikhs, wrote in the next generation that they do not scruple "to pay revenue to the Brahmans, visit the temples and shrines of the old faith, and observe the superstitious practices of other Hindus." Mr. Macauliff, who is the highest living authority on them and their religion as it exists at present, is emphatic in his opinion that the absorption of Sikhism is only a question of time. Hinduism, he says, "has embraced Sikhism in its folds; the still comparatively young religion is making a vigorous struggle for life, but its ultimate destruction is, it is apprehended, inevitable without state support." These are all high authorities who are not likely to be mistaken on their special subject and from whose views dissent would seem dangerous. Yet a writer and a well-informed one, too, though anonymous, in the current *Quarterly Review*, takes the opposite view and points to past census results in confirmation of the opinion that Sikhism is not declining. The view of Mr. Macauliffe and others he calls too pessimistic of the prospects of Sikhism, and says it "appears to be hardly consistent with the increase in the Sikhs between 1881 and 1901." But this argument from the numbers recorded at the census does not commend itself to us as particularly strong. The number of the Sikhs no doubt showed a rise in 1901 from what it was in 1891 and in 1881. They were at the last census 2,195,339 Sikhs, while at the two preceding census they were 1,907,833, and 1,853,426, respectively. But this increase, if closely examined, does not point to the growth and vitality of Sikhism. It is due only to greater accuracy of the results of the later census of 1901. Formerly many Sikhs returned themselves in the census forms as Hindus, and thus their number appeared in 1881 smaller than it really was. In 1891 and still more in 1901 precautions were taken against this inaccuracy of returning Sikhs as Hindus and as a result the number rose. Still greater care will be taken at the census next February to distinguish the Sikhs from Hindus, and from increased experience of authorities great accuracy is expected in this matter. The result of the next census might be pretty safely used for comparison with those of 1901, and their inference may be drawn as to the progress or decay of this interesting religion. If the decay is established by the next census it will only confirm the conclusions arrived at from a study of the rise and growth of this religion. Sikhism is essentially a military religion, it grew and throve on opposition, and still more on persecution by the Moghul Emperors. It then acquired its strong cohesiveness which in these quiet times of pax-Britannica it is losing. Peace and toleration would appear to be the solvents of this once fiercely persecuted religion, and there would be little to wonder at if Hinduism were once more to swallow it up as Mr. Macauliffe fears it will. That contingency ought to be avoided by the State, if possible, as the Sikhs are a very valiant and loyal people. But if [illegible]

THE DEPRESSED CLASSES.

THE Government of Bombay have not been slow in putting into effect the sympathetic expressions towards the conditions of the depressed classes which fell from His Excellency recently when he received a deputation from the Depressed Classes Mission at Ganeshkhind. The Society went to the Governor to plead for a grant-in-aid on behalf of their work. His Excellency first rebuked them for a statement that already they were receiving no help whatever from Government "or any favour from the official world"—a statement which was singularly tactless at least—but promised them cordial assistance in their efforts to provide the depressed classes with greater educational facilities. That, as he pointed out, is a work in which Government can properly co-operate with the Mission, although some of its objects are such that Government could not expediently assist, and therefore a general grant-in-aid would be inappropriate. We have now seen the first instalment of the Governor's promise fulfilled in the form of a brief resolution. This, it is true, does not lay down any definite measure, but it is one, which will doubtless in time achieve much that the Society desires. Government have called the attention of all Collectors to the petition presented to His Excellency and His Excellency's reply, and have requested them to bring to the notice of the municipalities the demand for additional educational facilities for the depressed classes. This leaves the district officers a wise discretion as to the advice which they shall tender to the local authorities within their respective charges, and no doubt in districts where funds available for educational purposes have already been brought to a low ebb, the Mission Society must wait some time before they will see their desires realised. At the same time, however, such an influential recommendation must eventually result in a greatly increased activity in this direction, and it cannot be complained that Government has not given the movement practical and effective encouragement as far as Bombay is concerned. The Governor referred the deputation to the Municipal Corporation, who as he said are responsible for all primary education in the city. The Mission has not yet, we fancy, made any new application to the Corporation, but we have no doubt that when they see fit to do so, they will be received with sympathy, which will be accentuated by the attitude of Government. In the meantime the Mission will await no doubt with agreeable expectation the decision of Government in regard to assistance to its scholarship fund. In reference to that the Mission was asked to submit a statement of the conditions, under which the scholarships are given before any decision could be reached.

THE NEW VICEROY.

LORD HARDINGE'S speech at the Savoy serves to demonstrate that he has studied India and if he fails in his duty to the country it will not be his fault. Moreover, he has struck the right note. It will be his task to see that the word "Government" is synonymous with peace, order and security. That means he will be, or will endeavour to be, a firm and strong Viceroy; at the same time it is his purpose to endeavour to consider the beneficent and far-reaching reforms initialled by Lord Morley and Lord Minto for the closer association of the people of India with the management of their own affairs, and also to conciliate all races, classes and creeds. He will make it, he says, his humble duty honestly to endeavour to follow those principles fortified by the profound sympathy and regard he had always entertained for his Indian fellow-subjects, and by an earnest desire to contribute something to their material progress and moral welfare. May he be privileged to see the realisation of his dreams.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Mongolia," with the outward mails of the 14th instant passed Suez at 3-30 p.m. on Thursday the 20th idem.

THE Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda, accompanied by the Maharani and members of their family has arrived at the Ritz Hotel. The Gaekwar of Baroda entertained the Secretary of State of India at dinner on Oct. 5.

MAJOR GENERAL MANSFIELD, Director General of Supply and Transport, will leave Simla on the 25th instant, and spend the whole cold weather on tour, returning to Simla on March 24th.

THE Hon. Colonel F. P. Lange, R. E., is about to resign his appointment as addtional member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, and the question of his successor is under consideration. Messrs. Fenton and Lyon will also vacate their seats.

THE Maharajah of Indore, who is the guest of Lord Sheffield at Alderley, on October 4, paid a brief visit to Liverpool. Accompanied by his host, Lady Sheffield, the Hon. A. Lyulph Stanley, and Major Hamilton, his Highness was received at the Town Hall by the Lord Mayor, and was shown the sights of the city. The Maharajah was the guest of the Lord Mayor at luncheon at the Town Hall, and in the afternoon, by his special wish, he was shown over the Cunard liner "Lusitania" in the river.

MRS. ELINOR GLYN has gone to Eastern Europe for the scene of her new novel "His Hour" which will be published this month. In her previous books she has given pictures of English, French, and American Society, and to these she now adds that of Russian. The book is, however, something more than a comedy of manners, and strikes a much deeper note than the Elizsbethy books. Mrs. Glyn's visits to St. Petersburg have extended over many months. Her book is dedicated "with grateful regard to H. [illegible]

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

MR. BALFOUR'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 7.

NOT for the first or second time have the stars in their courses fought for Mr. Balfour. I recall an occasion some years ago when he was in a very tight corner—he had to make a speech which he knew must give great dissatisfaction to a large number of his followers. The delivery of the speech was awaited with tremendous interest and scarcely anything else was talked about for weeks previously. All sorts of predictions were indulged in as to the effect the speech must have not only on Mr. Balfour's own fortunes but those of the party of which he is the brilliant leader. On the eve of the meeting which Mr. Balfour was to address an incident occurred which nearly involved this country in war with a great Power—and Mr. Balfour was saved. The only thing that the public cared about was what Mr. Balfour would say about the exciting situation caused by the incident alluded to. Something of the same kind has occurred with reference to the speech he made on Wednesday at the luncheon given in his honour by the Scottish Conservative Club. The rebellion in Lisbon with respect to the full details of which we are as yet but imperfectly informed, came to his assistance and his anxiously-awaited utterances have been allowed to pass with a minimum of criticism and without affecting the domestic political situation an iota. The "Morning Post" says the speech more resembles a summary of events from the Annual Register than "a manifesto in the eve of an Austerlitz." Mr. Balfour has not committed himself regarding payment of members or any other of the questions just now to the front; but in his position and at this juncture he showed wisdom by his studied reserve.

THE ASIATIC IMMIGRATION PROBLEM.

I see that Mr. George Lloyd, M.P.—not to be confused with Mr. Lloyd George, M.P.,—who has been spending a portion of the recess in Canada, addressed the Empire Club in Toronto the other day on the maintenance of British supremacy in India. I have seen no report of what he said, but I hope that he did not fail to point out the injury that may be done to British supremacy in India if the Colonies continue their *non possumus* to all demands for better treatment by them of their Asiatic fellow-subjects. Mr. George Lloyd is a good Conservative and his political associates are quite as sympathetic in this matter as any member of the Liberal Party. Why are the Labour Members, who are fond of posing as the special friends of India, so indifferent to both the special grievances of British Indians in the Transvaal and the general attitude of the Colonies towards Asiatic immigration? Perhaps the reason is not far to seek. We know why our Trade Unionists, Home and Colonial, object to the employment of lascars on British ships, and we must never lose sight of the fact that the problem of Asiatic Immigration is more economic than racial.

INDIAN PRINCES IN ENGLAND.

It is interesting to note an increase in the hospitality extended by the owners of our great houses in the provinces to distinguished visitors from India; but I am afraid that the latter must find pleasant shooting and even deer stalking wofully tame in comparison with the sport offered by them to cold weather visitors from England. But there are other diversions for country house parties as is shown by the following which I cull from the *Liverpool Courier* of last Wednesday :—

"Liverpool had yesterday the honour of receiving within its gates one who holds high rank among the Native Princes of India—the Maharajah of Indore, his Highness Maharajah Holkar Tukaji Rao. His Highness, who is making a tour of this country, is at present the guest of Lord and Lady Sheffield at Alderley, and arrangements were made for him to see as many of the chief features of interest as possible during the brief visit to the city. Accompanied by his host and hostess, the Hon. A. Lyulph Stanley, Major Hamilton, and suite, the latter including several Indians, the Maharajah motored into Liverpool about a quarter to eleven, and was received at the Town Hall by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, Alderman and Mrs. W.H. Williams. After an exchange of courtesies, a round of sight-seeing was entered upon. Owing, however, to the limited time available, the programme which had been previously drawn up had to be curtailed, inspection of the Walker Art Gallery and the Cathedral having to be eliminated. A visit was first of all paid to St. George's Hall, the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress accompanying the party, who afterwards proceeded to the offices of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board. From there the Prince and his escort crossed on foot to the Landing-stage and walked its full lengths, being thus enabled to get an excellent view of the river, which happened to be full of craft of various sizes and nationalities. The party next proceeded to the Prince's Dock Station of the Overhead Railway, where they were received by Sir William Forwood, the Chairman of the Company. A special train conveyed them to Seaforth, and then returned to the Canada Dock Station, where the party alighted and inspected the huge dry dock and the general arrangements for the loading and unloading of vessels. Motor-cars were in waiting to take the party back to the Town Hall, where the Lord Mayor had invited a party of ladies and gentlemen to meet the Maharajah at luncheon. The afternoon was devoted, so far as the Prince was concerned, to viewing the Cunard Royal Mail steamer "Lusitania," which was lying in the river. Accompanied by most of his party and suite, he was conveyed from the Stage to the steamer by the Dock Board tender "Galatea," on board of which he was received by the chairman, Mr. Robert Gladstone, and the general manager, Mr. Miles K. Burton. On the liner Sir William Forwood welcomed the party and conducted them over it. The visit to the "Lusitania" had been hastily arranged in order to gratify the Prince's desire to make his first acquaintance with one of our largest liners. In this way it became necessary also to omit a visit to the school of Tropical Medicine at the University from the Prince's programme, but several of the party took a run up there in the course of the afternoon. His Highness on returning to the Town Hall attended an "At Home" at which a large and fashionable gathering assembled in response to the invitations of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress. Musical selections were performed by the Police Band, and general interest was manifested in the Prince, who speaks English well and is much interested in English customs. Shortly after five o'clock the Maharajah and party returned by motor to Alderley, from where the distinguished visitor [illegible]

Canal. To-day he brings his visit to Lord Shefield to a conclusion and with his suite proceeds to Oxford. His Highness the Gaekwar is back in town and the other evening entertained Viscount Morley at the Ritz.

"WINSTON" AND "F. E."

I have a friend who does not love the present Home Secretary; in fact I have several friends who, not to put too fine a point upon it, would decline an invitation to go tiger hunting with the right honourable gentleman. When news reached England that Baron de Forest's sumptuous yacht had grounded, one of the persons alluded to remarked, "What a pity 'Winston' and 'F. E.' were not both drowned." Later when the limelight was turned upon Mr. Winston Churchill's visits to Pentonville Prison, the same unbenign person exclaimed, "I wish to goodness they had kept him there." But the bark of my friend is worse than his bite and we who know him intimately do not take at all seriously these attacks upon his *bete noire*. "F.E." is, of course, that rising young politician who has just been fluttering Conservative dovecots, by going in baldheaded for payment of members. On consulting a Parliamentary guide just now I was rather astonished to find that in the House of Commons as at present constituted, there are only two representatives of the great Clan Smith or three, if we include the Nationalist member for South Leitrim, who spells his name with a Y—Smyth. There is no Brown, no Robinson and only four Joneses, all of which hail from gallant little Wales.

"WANKLYN."

Mr. J. L. Wanklyn, formerly Unionist member for the Central Division of Bradford, has added to the gaiety of the nation this week by the publication of an election address which is remarkable, not only for its contents, but for its length; it fills in very small point the whole of one of the advertisement columns of the *Times*. *Inter alia* he observes that, with some honourable exceptions, the present Ministry is composed of needy political adventurers, opportunists and panderers the majority of whom are ready to sacrifice all or any of their principles for power, place and pelf. He naively continues :—"As an alternative Ministry, I venture to suggest that we might have Mr. Balfour or Lord Lansdowne as Prime Minister or Foreign Secretary; Mr. Austen Chamberlain as Chancellor of the Exchequer, with Lord Milner to advise him; Mr. Alfred Lyttelton as Colonial Minister; Lord Kitchener as Minister for War; Lord Cowdor at the Admiralty; Lord Curzon for India; Mr. Walter Long as President of the Local Government Board; Mr. F. E. Smith as Home Secretary; Mr. Wyndham as Irish Secretary; Mr. Pretyman for Agriculture; Mr. Bonar Law for the Board of Trade; the Duke of Devonshire for the Education Board; Lord Cromer as President of the Council; Sir A. Acland-Hood might be Postmaster-General; Mr. Hayes-Fisher, Financial Secretary to the Treasury; and Mr. H. W. Foster, Chief Whip. And there are others," Mr. Wanklyn for example. But I had almost overlooked another passage in the address:—"Personally, I am not a candidate either for Honours or for Office, (nolo episcopari). I love too well the simple life, my farm and my domestic hearth." Quite in the manner of Q Horatius Flaccus. Mr. Wanklyn has, he mentions, information that a by-election may take place at any time in Bradford and also that the Chancellor of the Exchequer intends to try and force a General Election upon the country before the Coronation next year. Mr. George, I may remark parenthetically, is clearly unaware of the boast attributed to Mrs. Asquith by another ex-Conservative member, viz. that whatever happens she is determined that her husband shall still be Prime Minister of England when their Majesties are crowned in Westminster Abbey. Sir George Scott Robertson, the hero of Chitral, is, as your readers are aware, a member for the division once represented by Mr. Wanklyn. Replying to an inquiry Sir George telegraphed:—"As always, quite unable to explain Wanklyn. Please discredit any news of my impending death, the only possible reason for by-election in Central Bradford. Never felt better." Rather neat and almost as good as Mark Twain's intimation that the news of his death was greatly exaggerated.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The Hon. M. de P Webb, C. I. E., who arrived here from India in August, leaves us on the 22nd instant. He does not proceed direct to Kurrachee but visits South Africa *en route*. Unlike so many people who have sailed or are about to sail for that country he is not going primarily for the opening of the Union Parliament and will not land until after the historic ceremony has been performed. His principal object is, I fancy, the laudable one of pursuing his study of Imperial questions on the spot and to compare the conditions in South Africa with those prevailing in other portions of our over-sea dominions with which he is acquainted. He proposes, I believe, to make an extended tour commencing at Cape Town.

Under the heading "Personal" the following appeared in the *Times* a fewdays ago :—

Major F. J. Carandini, late 5th Lancers, desires to notify that His Majesty the King has been pleased to grant, by Warrant, to him and his heirs male his Royal Licence and Authority to bear and use in this country the foreign titles of Marquis of Sarzano, Patrician of Modena, and noble of Bologna, and that he will in future be known by the former of such titles.

The Marquis of Sarzano—to give him his title—is as many of your readers are aware the brother of the late Lady Morland and of Mrs. John Adams, formerly of Bombay. For some years past he has been Secretary of one of the best and most exclusive clubs in London—the Travellers.

A portrait of Sir Thomas Roe, Ambassador from James I to the Court of the Great Mogul in the early part of the Seventeenth Century, will be unveiled in the public library at Leyton Essex, to-morrow, by Sir George Birdwood. Roe was born at Leyton and buried at Woodford hard by. Mr. William Foster, Registrar and Superintendent of Records at the India Office, will give an account of Roe's services as a diplomatist and statesman, and a local resident will refer to the connection of the distinguished Leytonian with this native place.

A Hamburg telegram, dated October, says:—"The British Vice-Consul here, Mr. Oliver, was attacked with a mallet this afternoon by a negro whom he had had occasion to reprimand. He had several teeth knocked out and received some bad cuts and bruises on his face. His assailant has been arrested." Rather more than a Rolland for an Oliver.

THE first ocean-going French submarine, the "Archimede," whichhas just been completed and is now carrying out her trials, has been ordered to make a run in the Bay of Biscay from Cherbourg to La Rochelle and back, a distance of about 700 miles. The "Archimede" is the largest submarine afloat, and in France is described as a "Dreadnought among submarines." She displaces 800 tons when submerged against 600 tons of our British D class. For running on the surface she has lofty bows. Her officers have cabins, and she is the first submarine to be equipped with a kitchen. She has a radius of [illegible]

NEW VICEROY BANQUETTED.

STRIKING AND SIGNIFICANT SPEECH.

His Qualifications for the Post.

DIPLOMACY AND EXTERNAL AFFAIRS OF INDIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCT. 21.

The Marquis of Camden presided at a banquet to Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, last evening at the Savoy. Lord Cromer was present, but Lord Milner wrote regretting his absence, and expressing confidence in Lord Hardinge achieving even greater distinction than he had done in the past.

An illuminated address was presented, to which 1,500 signatures were attached, including that of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

In reply to the toast of his health which was proposed by Lord Harris, Lord Hardinge referred to the criticism that he was inexperienced regarding India, and said it might be urged that he was going out with a mind absolutely free from bias or prejudice. Although he had much to learn about India, he might truthfully say that during the last fifteen years, few people had been so favoured as he in being brought into contact with most weighty issues, on which the external relations of India depended, and which not merely affected the external policy of India, but Imperial unity as a whole.

It was in Persia, in 1896, that he first fully realised the senseless rivalry of Great Britain's and Russia's foreign policy in Central Asia, which was not merely adversely affecting Anglo-Russian relations, but was seriously impeding political progress and the economic development of the States, which formed the object of that rivalry. His stay in St. Petersburg had absolutely convinced him that the intrigues of British and Russian agents in Central Asia constituted a serious menace to European peace and involved a heavy military expenditure in India. That was now past history which, he was confident, would never be repeated. The long Afghan Wars and the expedition to Lhasa, with the immense and useless expenditure entailed were largely due to the Russian bugbear.

He paid a tribute to Lord Lansdowne and Sir Edward Grey for negotiating the Anglo-Russian entente. That Convention had already stood test and trial, and had been of incalculable advantage to India, giving her an opportunity for the consideration and solution of important social problems, affecting the welfare and material development of the Indian people.

This happy issue was largely due to the beneficent influence of King Edward and the Tsar. The latter, to his personal knowledge, was always a strong advocate of most friendly and peaceful relations with Great Britain.

Lord Hardinge said he had referred to this matter at some length not only to point out the inestimable value to India of the Anglo-Russian Convention—a fact which he thought had not been sufficiently appreciated in India—but to show the close connection of diplomacy with the external relations of India.

As regards internal conditions in India, Lord Hardinge said there were certain obvious principles, which it was the duty of every administrator to follow. He had laid to heart a passage in Sir Robert Peel's letter to his Lord (Hardinge's) grandfather, which Mr. Montagu quoted in introducing the Indian Budget. If Sir Robert Peel were now alive he might have given additional advice, namely, that it was the duty of every new Viceroy to watch over with the utmost vigilance, and do his utmost to consolidate the beneficent and far-reaching reforms initiated by Lords Morley and Minto for the closer association of the people of India with the management of their own affairs, and also to conciliate all races, classes and creeds. It would be his humble duty honestly to endeavour to follow those principles, fortified by the profound sympathy and regard he had always entertained for his Indian fellow-subjects, and by an earnest desire to contribute something to their material progress and moral welfare.

Lord Hardinge, continuing, said that the administration of Lord Minto would always be memorable as a land-mark in the era of reform. It would bequeath to him a new regime, and it would be his task to foster the young plant with tender care, and at the same time to see that the word Government was synonymous with peace, order and security. He should rely upon the helpful co-operation of all classes in India, especially in the Legislative Council, and on that great and distinguished body, the Civil Service. He was confident that co-operation would be freely and loyally given. None more clearly realised the difficulties of the task and the heavy burden of responsibility, and none was more conscious of his own limitations, but he was confident in the sympathy and support that he expected, and had the right to expect, from all classes and parties, whether in Great Britain or India. He trusted that at the conclusion of his term, he would be able to look back upon a period of peace, contentment and material progress.

THE NEW ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

LONDON, OCT. 21.

The Walthamstow Trade Unionist and Socialist Committee is dissatisfied with Sir J.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION.

First Lord Replies to Mr. Balfour.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCT. 21.

Mr. McKenna, at Llanthewy, and Dr. Macnamara, at Camberwell, last evening, charged Mr. Balfour with attempting to revive the Navy scare.

Mr. McKenna said Mr. Balfour's propositions were not supported by facts, or figures. All parties were agreed that our supremacy must be maintained, but the question resolved itself mainly into a consideration of the precise preparations necessary to give effect to the common policy. Mr. Balfour said our margin of superiority had never sunk so low. It was more correct to say that the margin of superiority, with rare exceptions, had never been so high in time of peace. We should have 25 Dreadnoughts at the end of 1912, compared with Germany's 17.

THE CRIPPEN CASE.

Prisoner in the Box.

LONDON, OCT. 20.

The Crippen case has hitherto been taken up with the recital of well-known facts, the cross-examination being directed to showing that the remains had not been identified and were not identifiable. It was endeavoured especially to break down the evidence of the Prosecution, tending to identification through the scar.

Mr. Tobin, opening the case for the defence, urged that Crippen was admittedly of a kindly nature, and it was impossible to prove that the remains were either a woman's or an animal's. His client was therefore entitled to acquittal.

Crippen displayed a calm demeanour in the witness-box. He told his life-story. He dispensed hyoscin to nervous and asthmatic cases. His wife had abused him in connection with the incident of Martinetti's visit on January 31st. She disappeared on February 1st, leaving a request for him to cover up the scandal.

He declared that his wife had a scar four and a half inches long, which had healed very close. He had no idea whose remains had been found at Hilldrop Crescent, and did not know there were any until his return to England.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN NAVAL PROGRAMME.

Large Expenditure Involved.

LONDON, OCT. 21.

Vienna telegrams report that in the Hungarian Delegations, Admiral Montecuccoli announced that he would submit in 1911 a naval programme, the cost of which would be spread over several years. He justified the Government's acceptance of the offer of the Trieste firm to build two Dreadnoughts without awaiting the voting of credits, pointing out that the navy was totally inadequate for a great Power.

AMERICAN BALLOON RACE.

Three Not Yet Reported.

LONDON, OCT. 21.

Ten American, French, German and Swiss balloons started from St. Louis on the 17th in the Gordon Bennet race. Seven landed in Wisconsin, Michigan and Ontario, the German "Harburg" falling 18,000 feet into Lake Nipissing. Three others are not yet reported. The Swiss balloon "Helvetia" landed at Villa Marie, Quebec, yesterday, having travelled eleven hundred miles.

LATER.

The balloon "Germania" was sighted yesterday morning travelling fast towards the forests of Northern Quebec.

WOMEN'S MEDICAL SERVICE.

A Suggestion to the Coming Vicerene.

LONDON, OCT. 21.

The Secretary of the United Kingdom Branch of the Association of Medical Women in India writes to the *Times* urging Lady Hardinge to changethe name and scope of the Dufferin Fund and to found a Women's Medical Service for India, opening definite career and secure position for qualified medical women of all nationalities.

BRITISH NOTE TO PESRIA.

Action by the Mejliss.

LONDON, OCT 21.

Reuter telegraphs from Teheran that the Mejliss has telegraphed to Nasr-el-Mulk begging him to return to Persia without delay and assume the Regency.

ENGLISH STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, OCT. 20.

The Stock Exchange closed with a better tone, Consols rising to 80 1-8.

ENGLISH RACING.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS.

Annual Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 21.

The Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1909-10, published to-day, shows the capital account at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 10,89,70,113 the expenditure on that head in 1909-10 being Rs. 25,19,323 which includes Rs. 2,57,778, the outlay in the P. W. D. on the Telegraph buildings. The revenue earned having been Rs. 1,21,19,219 and the working expenses Rs. 1,21,12,784, the surplus amounts to Rs. 6,436 representing a return on capital outlay of 005 per cent. As compared with the previous year the working expenses have increased by Rs. 3,67,454 of which Rs. 1,22,703 are under general charges and Rs. 2,73,080 under signalling.

The increase under general charges is due to a certain extent to the introduction of the new time scale of pay for Superintendents and Assist. Superintendents brought into effect from the 19th of December 1909, but mainly to a smaller share of establishment charges having been debited to capital works consequent on less outlay during the year under that head. The decrease under Line Maintenance is due to repairs to the lines in the previous year having been especially heavy; the increase under signalling is due partly to a slight increase in the clerical and petty establishments of signal offices as well as to annual increase of pay to the staff arising from the reorganisation. The receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 1,21,19,219 as compared with Rs. 1,33,53,051 in the previous year. The decrease in the value of telegrams is associated with a decrease in their number, the value having decreased by 11·65 per cent. and the number by 7·11 per cent. The decrease in value is made up of Rs. 11,12,246 under paid telegrams and Rs.49,327 under Pro Forma value of the News Free and Concessional telegrams. Mr. Newlands, C.I.E., left India in August having completed his work in this country and having seen the reforms he initiated in full working swing.

The rapid disposal of messages has been maintained and the averages of 88 offices that keep up tablet checks show that 81·9 per cent. of the sent and transit traffic was disposed of within ten minutes, 91·9 per within 20 minutes and 94·8 within 40 minutes. As regards delivery 77 per cent are sent out within five minutes of their being received. There have been many complaints of mutilations during the year and the matter is receiving the closest attention, but the public are probably unaware to what extent they are themselves responsible for this owing to the very general use of uncouth and bizarre artificial words in code messages. It is extremely difficult for a telegraphist to deal with such words with accuracy at the same speed with which he disposes of ordinary words and mutilations are chiefly due to his endeavouring to maintain his speed.

After dealing with the reorganisation of the Department during last year details of telegraph traffic and stores the Director General writes, "The work in the direction continued very heavy throughout the year and was increased during the last quarter by the preliminary arrangements that had to be made for the introduction of the circular scheme on the 1st April 1910. I am much indebted to Messrs C. Streatfield-James and R. Meredith for the valuable assistance they gave me in this important work. An honorarium of Rs. 750 was granted to Mr. J. D. Bunyan, Sub Assistant Superintendent for designing a special switch for use on branch circuits which has proved very valuable."

CLAIMING A DAUGHTER AFTER TWENTY-ONE YEARS.

Foster Mother Preferred.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 21.

A remarkable scene was created this morning in the Court of Doctor Thornhill, Chief Presidency Magistrate, when Mr. Leadon, an elderly European gentleman, claimed as his daughter a girl whom he had lost twenty-one years ago at Asansol. The girl failed altogether to recognise her father in Court despite all the latter's endeavours to convince her that she was once his "doted little Gerty" whom he used to fondle in his arms two decades ago. A Mrs. O'Connell, with whom the girl is now living, declared that Mr. Leadon gave his daughter to her for ever when she was an infant; she had brought her up as her own child and declined to part with her. The Magistrate told the girl she was free to do as she liked whereupon she left the Court with Mrs. O'Connell affectionately embracing her.

GENERAL CONDITION IN BENGAL.

Improvement Reported.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 21.

In his resolution on the Land Revenue Administration report for 1909-10 the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal says:—"The good harvest obtained have given confidence to the agricultural classes who were considerably depressed by the adverse conditions of the three previous years There was a general fall in the prices of food grains. Emigration was noticeably less during the year under review and as a consequence the demand for labour increased and with it the rates of wages in the industrial areas and in the agricultural areas where the demand for labour is more easily met the wages remained stationary or showed a slight upward tendency. With the fall in prices and no corresponding decrease in wages there was a general improvement in the material condition of the labouring classes which showed itself in an increased demand for petty luxuries.

KHULNA GANG CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 21.

A Khulna telegram says:—The Khulna gang case was taken up to-day by Mr. Bradley Birt, District Magistrate. Three accused, Krishikesh Sen, Bijoy Roy, and Suresh Ganguly, were discharged for want of sufficient evidence. Suren is already undergoing three years in connection with the Manisha Dacoity case. The case was adjourned to the 4th proximo, Twenty at present are on trial.

THE transport "Plassy" left Southampton on Oct. 5 for Bombay with reinforcing drafts for India. She will embark at Suez on Oct. 16 the "U" battery of Royal Horse Art., going from Egypt to Lucknow. The battery is to be

NELLORE DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

The "Times" Articles Criticised.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCT. 21.

The Second Annual Session of the Nellore District Conference opened there this afternoon. Mr. S. Venkatesa Iyer, Chairman, Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates and the Hon'ble Mr. N. Subba Rao having been voted to chair amidst much enthusiam delivered a speech in Telugu.

LATER.

At the Nellore Conference the Chairman said:—"Realising the essential fact of British suzerainty the Indian National Congress set up Colonial self-Government as the ideal towards which the people of the country should work, however distant that goal might be. That was part of the constitution under which the conference met that day. Responsible participation on terms of equality in administration of the country and full rights of British citizenship were the fundamental basis of their programme. This ideal had become necessary to keep off those who wanted to end the British connection, those who were known as absolute Swarajists or extremists whose method of work was that they should have nothing to do with Government and make the administration impossible by all possible and legitimate means. As far as one could understand their methods of work one could not see how those could lead to the realisation of their dreamy aspirations by any peaceful means. In a series of articles which Mr. Valentile Chirol contributed to the "Times" he apparently confused these two parties whose ideals and methods of work were so distinctly at variance and were as poles asunder, he seemed to think that both were of the same party, one being its advanced wing and that the fullest exposition of the colonial ideal was to be found in the utterances of Bepin Chundra Pal. He had entirely misunderstood the position of the constitutionalists or moderates, those who set up Colonial self-Government as their ideal. This ideal was also necessary as a protest against the powerful party, both in this country and in England who pleaded that efficiency should be the motto of the British administration in this country and that repression was the method they should adopt.

Regarding unrest, which he was glad was fast dying out, he said various doctors had come forward to diagnose the disease. It had been reserved for the gallant Mr. Chirol to say that the root cause of it should be sought in the reactionary forces of Hinduism called Brahminism which were said to be antagonistic to British rule and that these forces were directed to undermine that rule or at least to make it subservient to the domination of Brahminism. Mr Chirol might congratulate himself on having discovered this but on a closer examination of facts it would be found to have absolutely no foundation in fact. Let us take two provinces, Bengal and Madras. In Bengal where unrest and anarchism had reached the high water-mark, the leading public men who were in the service of Government or outside were not Brahmins. The predominating and influential class in Bengal, in fact in the whole of Northern India, were of the Kayastha and other communities. Though there were a few Brahmins who had risen to distinction, the bulk of them followed their priestly avocations or occupied humble positions in life. It would be found that many of the young men there who had taken to anarchism and bombs were not Brahmins. In Madras which was more caste-ridden than any other part of India and where Brahmins might be said to have a predominating influence, anarchism was nowhere and unrest had found vent only in legitimate channels." The Chairman also referred to the subject of education and co-operative societies.

DACOITS OF ROHILKHAND.

A Gang Sentenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, OCT. 21.

The trial has concluded before Mr. Cole, District Judge of Moradabad, of the twelve dacoits who were charged with the committal of two murders and twenty six dacoities. The operations of the gang extended over Rohilkhand and some districts of Meerut and Kumaon divisions. Nine of the prisoners were sentenced to terms varying from transportation for life to rigorous imprisonment for eight years and the remainder were acquitted.

THE SHROPNEL GRENADE.

Adopted for Army Use.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCT. 21.

A Military correspondent writes from Home:—"It is understood that the Army Council has definitely decided to adopt the Shropnel Grenade for use by infantry of the line. This new instrument of warfare or perhaps this revival of an old instrument of war is designed so that it can be discharged by the ordinary service rifle or by hand. The idea is that it will only be used on comparative short ranges and during operations which go before an assault upon a fortified position. The new grenade was first adopted by the Japanese during their late war with Russia.

JUTE PRESS COOLIES ON STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 21.

On Thursday afternoon about 2,000 men attached to the Jute Press Department of Messrs. Ralli Brothers' Jute Works and of the adjoining firms at Cossipore suddenly struck work on the ground that they had been demanding higher wages but their prayer was not granted. On being asked by the Departmental heads to resume work the strikers absolutely refused and as their attitude was threatening the local police were communicated with. The timely presence of the police in strong force silenced the strikers, but they still refused to work unless their prayer was granted. By noon to-day a large number of the strikers were induced to resume work and it is believed that the rest will follow suit without giving any more trouble. The police are still guarding the factory buildings.

EXPORT OF WHEAT FROM KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCT. 21.

During the week ending the 17th instant 219,066 cwts. of wheat were exported from the port of

TAHSILDAR OF TANK'S MURDER.

Important Men Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCT. 21.

A correspondent says that Zaraun Shah Vazir of Zanikhel and other reises of the place who used to get annual grants from Government have been arrested and sent to Dera Ismail Khan as political prisoners owing to their alleged connection with the murder of the Tahsildar of Tank. The raiders are said to have stopped at Zanikhel before they fell upon the deceased tahsildar's party. It is reported that on the 12th instant a number of Waziri dacoits looted some shops in a village near Mianwali. They were, however, arrested by the police sent by a special train from Kundian for their capture. The Deputy Commissioner also arrived there the same day.

SEVERE SENTENCE FOR POISONING HORSES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, OCT. 21.

In the District Magistrate's Court to-day, Mr. Richards sentenced a Mahomedan stable keeper named Sheik Madar to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 300, or two months' more for mischief under section 429 I. P. Code by poisoning three horses of the value of Rs. 350, the property of a neighbouring stable-keeper named Cassim Khan, with whom it was proved he had been on terms of bitter enmity. The offence was committed on August 10th and expert evidence was given as to the presence of arsenic in the horses' food and their viscera. His Worship characterized the crime as one of heinous brutality. Sheik Madar gave notice of appeal.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 21.

The Railway Board have sanctioned the purchase by the Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur Light Railway Co. of twenty-two more third class passenger carriages; also the construction by the Baroda Darbar of an extension of the Miyagam Sihor Railway to Walsar a distance of four and half miles.

VICEROY AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 21.

The Viceroy held a meeting of the Executive Council this morning which lasted for a couple of hours. This is the last meeting of the season and several important questions were under consideration.

Lord Minto will hold his last meeting in Calcutta between the 12th and 18th November.

ALLAHABAD EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 21.

Sir John Hewett has taken over the lieutenant-governorship of the United Provinces from Mr. Porter. A handsome silver casket, containing an illuminated address, is to be presented to Sir John Hewett, when opening the Exhibition on the 1st of December. The casket will be entirely of Indian workmanship, and the order for it has been placed in Benares.

Among the scenes in connection with the Scenic Railway, the following are practically complete:—English river scene leaving Dover, Darjeeling, Benares, Agra and Udaipur. The original intention was to paint half a mile of scenery but it has been cut down by some hundred yards or so, and other features have been introduced. An interesting exhibit will be Humfrey's gas pump for irrigation, which has attracted so much attention in Europe recently.

DACCA CASE.

Another Search.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, OCT. 21.

As Nishikanta Basu Choudhuri, accused in the Dacca Conspiracy Case is ill of dysentery, the hearing of the Conspiracy case is postponed sine die.

CALCUTTA, OCT. 21.

In connection with Dacca Conspiracy Case, the house of Dhirendra Nath Moitra, of the village Megna, in the district of Faridpore, was searched by the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Goalundo, on the night of the 15th instant. Nothing incriminating was found.

TRUST SECRETARY'S GUARANTEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCT. 21.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. Justice Sankaram Nair this morning in the suit brought by Streeramulu Naidu, brother-in-law of the former Secretary, Mr. Ramajulu Naidu, against the trustees of the Pachiyappa's Charities, to recover the sum of Rs. 2,000, deposited by the latter as security for the due discharge of his duties.

The plaintiff's case was that the amount was made payable to him under an agreement at the termination of the services of the late Secretary. The amount was deposited in the Madras Bank but was withdrawn by the trustees and deposited with Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. The defendants' case was that the money was lodged with Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., who were the bankers of the trustees, and this was done with the consent of the late Secretary.

His Lordship disbelieved the defence and passed a decree against the trustees for the amount with interest and costs, payable out of the trust funds.

BOMBAY CROP REPORT.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India:—

Moderate rain during week parts Dharwar, Savantvadi, Kolahapur, slight Konkan, Deccan, Belgaum, Kathiawar, Rewa Kantha. Standing crops suffering insufficient moisture Upper Sind Frontier, Palanpur, slightly damaged rats Karachi, insects Sukkur, Larkana, grasshoppers Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Belgaum, generally good elsewhere. Kharif harvesting generally progressing. Cotton picking commenced Thar and Parkar, Khandesh, Baroda. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation parts Sind, Gujarat, West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Baroda, Rewa Kantha. Rabi sowing continues parts Gujarat, Deccan, Karnatak, Baroda. Fodder supply adequate. Agricultural stock deficient Ahmednagar, Satara, Sholapur, generally in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation generally adequate. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prices risen Kaira, Khandesh, fallen Upper Sind Frontier, Broach, Ratnagiri, generally stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable Sind 12 to 40, Konkan 12 to 32, Karnatak 3 to 21 per cent. less than

CHARGE OF ALLEGED FRAUD.

Two Parsi Accused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCT. 21.

Under instructions from the District Magistrate of Karachi, the Public Prosecutor, Sind, has filed a complaint in the City Magistrate's Court against Dr. S. M. Kaka and Framroze E. Panthaky charging them with offences under section 418 and 420, Indian Penal Code. The prosecution is in connection with the sale of a plot of land in the Clifton quarter of Karachi in 1908 when accused No. 1 was Acting Chief Officer, Karachi Municipality and No. 2 was a member of the Municipal Managing Committee. On 16th July 1908, an application was made to the Municipality requesting it to sell a portion of the land in the Clifton quarter, one of the applicants being the wife of accused No. 2. It is alleged that prior to the said application accused No. 1. (Doctor Kaka) ordered the Land Surveyor to accompany No. 2, Framroze, to mark out the boundary of plot No. 12 which stood in the name of No. 2's wife and another. The Land Surveyor did as directed when accused No. 2 pointed out the plot which he intended to apply for, to the Municipality. The Managing Committee recommended to the Corporation to sell at Rs. 1-8 per square yard which rate the complainant contends was below the market value to the knowledge of accused. The reason for recommending the sale at a low rate was that the Managing Committee was given to understand that the land was in a hollow, that it was a only piece of land adjoining plot No. 12 and that it was not large enough to be sold as a separate plot, which statements the complainant alleges are false and were known to both accused. It is alleged that the action of both accused resulted in wrongful loss to the Municipality. The Magistrate ordered the issue of process. The hearing of the case is fixed for the 9th proximo. The case is causing much local excitement.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 21.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Rev. G. C. Macpherson to be a Junior Chaplain of Church of Scotland, Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. Casson, C.S., reverts to Burma.

The services of Mr. Sanders Slater are replaced at the disposal of the Bombay Government.

Captain O'Brien I. M. S. is posted to Eastern Bengal and Assam.

The exemption from the Arms Act extended to Thomas James Kinsley, his wife Florence Kinsley, another brother H. S. Fray, all of Ballygunge in Calcutta, is withdrawn.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. H. Miller, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, is selected for employment in the Andamans

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Howell, C. S., becomes Deputy Commissioner, Kohat.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. E. Nelson, C.S., is placed on special duty in the Finance Department

Mr. St. Ledger Kelley is appointed Deputy Accountant General, Post Office.

MILITARY FINANCE.

Major Dudgeon, Military Accountant, has leave for sixty days.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Kanyon, Director of Telegraphs, retires from the service.

Mr. Narindra Nath Banerjee's is appointed Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Assistant Engineers have been posted as follows: North-Western Railway—Messrs. Bell, Casement, Gregory and Ker. Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway—Messrs. Laughton and Marriott. Eastern Bengal State Railway—Messrs. Scruby and Taylor.

Mr. Yates, Locomotive Superintendent, retires from the service.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Captain Faunce, 72nd Punjabis, Connell, 69th Punjabis, and Gaskell, 89th Punjabis, are promoted Majors.

Major-General Woon is given a good service pension.

The following officers are gazetted to retire from the service: Colonel Heath and Major Jeffcoat, Lieut. Remington and Colonel Weir I, M. S.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander Henley, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Commender-in-Chief.

Sub-Lieutenant Lane is promoted Lieutenant.

DR. COOK AGAIN.

His Arctic Records.

The following despatch, dated Sept. 14, has been received by Reuter's Agency from its representative at St. Johns, Newfoundland:—"The Arctic hunting expedition undertaken this summer by Mr. Harry Whitney, of New Haven, Connecticut, and Mr. Paul Rainey, of Cleveland, Ohio, has returned. This expedition was conveyed by the steamer "Beothic," commanded by Capt. Robert Bartlett, the master of Peary's steamer "Roosevelt," who accompanied him to within 100 miles of the Pole. The direct object of the Whitney-Rainey venture was to hunt musk-ox, walrus and polar bear, but incidentally it was supposed that Mr. Whitney would proceed to Etah, on the north-west coast of Greenland, where Dr. Cook met Mr. Whitney in March 1909, and left several cases of his equipment, which Mr. Whitney cached. The ship did not, however, visit Etah at all, Mr. Whitney's explanation being that he did not desire to be drawn into the controversy or to be a party in any way to its reopening: but she did visit Cape Spabbo, on the Baffinland coast, where there was an igloo, which the Eskimos asserted had been built by Dr. Cook to live in during the winter when he claimed that he was finding the Pole. Mr. Rainey and Mr. Whitney inspected and photographed this hut, but found it empty of anything except some few skins which covered the floor, the roof being rather dismantled after a season's exposure to the elements. With reference to alleged 'proofs' which Cook said he had left there, nothing in the nature of an instrument, a record, or anything else which would lead to the supposition that Cook had deposited any such articles there could be found. There were some boxes which had evidently held provisions, but there was no trace of man or beast about the place, and it seemed evident from all the circumstances that the hut had not been visited from the time when Cook left it. Mr. Rainey and Mr. Whitney say they did not touch anything there, as they did not wish to have any possible misconstruction of their motives. Capt. Bartlett refused to go ashore there at all. They left everything as they found it."

Dr. Cook, whose whereabouts since he left New York on Nov. 25 has been a matter of general speculation, has been interviewed in London by the representative of the "New York World." According to the American correspondent, Dr. Cook has been in London, off and on, since May. His disguise was simple and effective. He has grown a beard, and his hair, which he formerly wore in a wide sweep over his head from left to right, is brought forward over his forehead, altering completely the aspect of the upper part of his face. His moustaches, formerly close cut and turned up at the ends, is now long and drooping. "I was like a deer that has been driven into a cold stream." Dr. Cook is reported to have said, "I simply had to get away from perturbing conditions that surrounded me. Great weariness, mental fatigue, and disgust at the conspiracy that was despoiling me of the result of my life's work, caused me suddenly to leave New York for anywhere to be absolutely alone." Dr. Cook stated that he actually attended the lecture delivered by Peary before the Royal Geographical Society at the Albert Hall on May 4 last. He added:—"I was much interested in Peary's lecture, and heard it comfortably. I was within twenty yards of him at one time, but that story will keep, and also how I got the tickets for the lecture. It was rather amusing."

IN connection with the establishment of the Union of South Africa, it was announced that a peerage was to be conferred on Sir John Henry de Villiers, Chief Justice of South Africa. The *London Gazette* now announces that the King has conferred the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom on Sir J. H. de Villiers and the heirs male of his body lawfully begot-

THE GOVERNOR AT WAI.

Reply to Municipal Address.

AT Wai on Wednesday his Excellency the Governor received an address from the Municipality to which he made the following reply:—

"Councillors of the Municipality of Wai.—I am very glad to meet you here to-day and to have a personal expression of your needs and wishes. I think, perhaps, you have forgotten that as I did not go to Mahableshwar last year, it was not possible for me to receive an address; but whenever I have passed through your old and interesting town I have stopped for a little talk with your leading citizens and I do not forget that, immediately after my arrival in India in 1907, I had the honour of being garlanded at Wai.

In June last you told me of your strong desire that the privilege of electing a President should be conferred upon you. This has now been done and I trust that nothing but good will results from it. You must remember that there was a time when Municipal affairs were not in a position which could be regarded as quite satisfactory. I am glad to know that there has been distinct improvement, so that it was possible to accede to your wishes. I hope that you all understand that Government desires to leave Municipalities as free as possible in administering their affairs. We firmly believe that even if failure occurs in some cases, the great balance of advantage lies with the policy of entrusting powers to Municipalities and showing full confidence in them so long as their administration is efficient. The best form of education in civic business is gained by the unchecked exercise of responsibility. While, therefore, we do not desire to interfere in your proceedings, we are glad that our officers should give you friendly help and advice if you are in any difficulty, and I hope that happy relations on this basis will always exist at Wai.

I am sure you all fully realise how much the welfare, comfort, and health of the citizens depend upon the conduct of Municipal affairs, and that every Councillor understands that he is a trustee of the interests of his fellowmen and women. The membership of a Municipality should never be sought with an idea of personal distinction, but always with a single eye to the public good. Similarly for electors the dominant consideration should be: 'Who is the man best fitted by character and by ability to safeguard our interests?' If these principles were universally acted upon, Municipal institutions would not fall into the discredit which has overtaken them in some countries.

Wai has suffered sadly from the ravages of plague in the past, which have weighed heavily upon its resources. It is very satisfactory to know that the last instalment of the plague loan has been paid off and that the Municipality will now be able to devote money to useful objects which had to be postponed. I hope you will give your attention to sanitary measures, and I need not tell you that Government is always ready to assist well-conceived schemes of this nature as our treatment of other Deccan towns will have shown.

I am very pleased to know that you are giving free primary education to the children of poor Mahomedans. While it is not practicable or desirable at the present time to make all primary education free in the Presidency, Government, as you are aware, liberally exempts the children of needy parents from fees in their schools, and we are always glad to assist Municipalities which are in earnest in providing primary instruction.

As regards secondary education, it is the policy of Government to maintain a High School in each district; but, although the distance from Satara is not great, I can well understand your desire to have one in Wai, and the figures you give me prove that there is a strong probability of a considerable number of pupils. The Deccan Educational Society is doing very useful work and is managing its affairs with great ability. I hope you will find it possible to come to some arrangement with them to supply your needs. If the well-to-do citizens of Wai are willing to come forward with help so as to enable the Society to undertake the maintenance of a High School, Government will gladly give you the same measure of assistance that they accord to all similar well-conducted institutions.

It gave me much pleasure to know that during the last visitation of plague a good example was set in Wai in encouraging inoculation. In normal times, we cannot expect people to be inoculated; but directly there is an outbreak of plague it is of the greatest importance that the houses in which cases occur should be evacuated and that inoculation on a large scale should be resorted to as the most effective means of protection available. I sincerely hope, with you, that it will be realised more and more that Government do all in their power to save the people in the visitations of this terrible scourge, and that many valuable and precious lives might have been spared if the people would have placed full confidence in our efforts.

It is encouraging to know that the people of Wai do not entertain the belief that railways are ruining India. Undoubtedly a railway would be of benefit to your ancient and interesting town; but I fear that this is a requirement which must wait. A railway from Wai to Wather must climb the southern spur of the Komati Ghat and its cost would be excessive. On the other hand it may be possible for a line to be constructed from Khoregaon to Satara before long and its extension to Wai along the Western bank of the Krishna would be a much easier and less expensive work. Perhaps when the time comes, some local capitalist will come forward with a request for a concession, which Government will be very glad to consider.

I remember well my first impressions of Wai almost exactly three years ago. No one could forget the beautiful temples on the banks of your sacred river; but then plague had laid a heavy hand upon you and the many closed houses told a sad tale of death and suffering. I am thankful that all its different to-day. We have had one of the best monsoons on record which must bring you prosperity. I earnestly wish success to your Municipal Councillors in dealing with your civic problems under the free conditions accorded to you. The next time I pass through Wai I hope that I shall not come alone, and I trust that I shall find the happiness, unity and contentment which are the best wishes I can offer to all your good people.

NASIK CONSPIRACY CASE.

THE further hearing of the Nasik Conspiracy Case was resumed on Friday at the Bombay High Court, before the Special Tribunal composed of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Sir Basil Scott, the Hon'ble Sir Narayen Chandavarkar, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.

Mr. S. A. Palsikar, First Class Magistrate, Nasik, examined by the Hon'ble Advocate-General said that he took down the confession of accused No. 2 in accordance with the provision of section 164 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baptista witness said that he had done thirty years service. He had been promoted to Huzur Deputy Collector since the commencement of this case. Before that there had been no statement that he was not to be promoted. He marked the general behaviour of the prisoners who made their confessions before him, and from that and the questions put to them he could say that all the confessions were made voluntarily. All the confessions were taken in the Sarkarwada, which was not his Court or his office. The place was not formerly under his ordinary jurisdiction, but his jurisdiction had been extended to that building subsequently.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ragnekar witness said that the accused Parajpe was brought to him in connection with the case, but he could not say whether he was released on his own recognition. He did not tell the accused Gore to confess.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jardine tendered the confession as evidence in the case.

Mr. Baptista submitted that the confessions taken on the 7th January and onwards were not admissible, as the inquiry had commenced and the Magistrate had no authority to record them.

Mr. Baptista further contended that most of the confessions were made before the period of remand was over and therefore the persons making the confessions were in police custody. Under section 24 of the Evidence Act the confessions must be without any inducement, threat or promise and Mr. Palsikar had not ascertained and had not made an effort to satisfy himself whether those confessions were voluntarily made. Most of the confessions were made after fourteen days and they would be justified in saying that most of them were coerced to make them.

Mr. Ragnekar supported Mr. Baptista and said that section 164 of the Criminal Procedure Code required that confessions must be recorded before an

LATEST FROM HOME

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

It is intended that a collection of the wild animals of South Africa shall be made for presentation to the King. Influential committees have been formed to make the arrangements in Cape Colony, Natal, the Orange River Colony, the Transvaal, and Rhodesia.

The Duke of Connaught, accompanied by the Duchess of Connaught, and Princess Victoria Patricia will leave Portsmouth on Tuesday, Oct. 11 in the Balmoral Castle to open the first Parliament of the South African Union.

The memorial tablet to the late Sir Curzon Wyllie in the Crypt of St Paul's Cathedral will be unveiled by Earl Roberts on Oct. 19.

The winter session at most of the London medical school, opened on Oct. 3. Viscount Kitchener addressed the students of the Middlesex Hospital on the close connection that exists between medicine and surgery and the military service. At St. Mary's Hospital Medical School Sir A. Conan Doyle dealt with "The Romance of Medicine."

The quarterly revenue returns issued by the Treasury show that there is an increase compared with the corresponding quarter of last year of £11,819,625. The only decrease in the various departments has been £30,000 on the telegraph service.

At a meeting of representatives of all Wales at Shrewsbury the principle was approved of a national campaign against tuberculosis as a memorial to the late King.

The Congress of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants have passed a resolution demanding the complete restoration of the rights of trade unionists enjoyed prior to the Osborne judgment.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at Edinburgh on Oct. 5, expressed a strong desire for the representation of Labour in Parliament, but deprecated any attempt to reverse the Osborne judgment or to attempt to meet the difficulty by payment of members.

The opinions of a large number of Labour leaders on the proposal of the Executive Committee of the Labour Party to abolish the existing pledge have been ascertained. They are nearly all favourable.

The Church Congress ended on Sept. 30 with a devotional meeting.

Sir Harold Harmsworth has offered £20,000 to the University of Cambridge to found a Professorship of English Language and Literature, and the Drapers' Company has expressed its willingness to build a new physiological laboratory at a cost of £20,000, plus £1,000 for fittings.

In the combined Civil Service examination for India, the Colonies, and the Home Service held this summer, fifty-two of the ninety-eight successful candidates were Oxford men among them being the first two candidates in the list.

The Olympic, the largest vessel in the world, will be launched on October 20. She has been built for the White Star line by Messrs. Harland and Wolff, at Belfast, and her equipment is unprecedented.

Captain A. H. V. Willyams has been committed for trial at Truro on a charge of forging and uttering, with his wife, a promissory note for £2,000 purporting to be signed by Mr. Brydges Willyams.

A revolution has broken out in Lisbon, a Republic has been proclaimed, and King Manuel is a fugitive at Gibraltar.

The navy and army made common cause with the revolutionaries, the royal place was bombarded, and the Premier informed the young King that the Government could not guarantee his life.

In view of the paramount importance of the Straits of Dover in relation to the command of the Channel, it is suggested by M. Ernest Judet that the French Government should make Dunkirk a great naval base.

The Journal Die Post sees in the recent riots in Berlin the beginnings of a veritable revolution, which cannot be averted except by legislation restoring the authority of the German Government.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the American Ambassador, in opening a new Carnegie free library at Luton, said Mr. Carnegie had given away altogether thirty millions of pounds for the betterment of mankind.

The motor race for the Vanderbilt Cup on Long Island (New York) took place on Oct. 1, and resulted in four deaths and many injuries.

The Obituary List of the week includes:—Major-Gen. H. T. Fitzhugh; Col. C. de C. Hamilton, C.B.; Col. R. N. Macpherson; Lieut.-Col. J. B. Ridout; Lieut.-Col. F. Tyrrell; Lieut.-Col. R. Skinner; Lord Borthwick; Countess Somers; and Countess of Lucan.

CHINESE JURISTS IN LONDON.

"Ex Oriente" writes to the "Times":—"Sir,—Your issue of Sept. 22 contained a report of the luncheon at which the Chinese Government's representatives at the International Prison Congress were entertained by the London Court of Arbitration. This report was headed Chinese Jurists in London. To prevent misconception of the position of legal and judicial matters in China a misconception which might otherwise be created by the proceedings and speeches on this occasion may I be permitted to observe that China possesses neither civil nor criminal procedure of law nor prisons nor any Judiciary in our sense of these words and that in this sense there is no such thing as a Chinese judge, so that the title 'Attorney-General of Pekin' is a simple absurdity? It is advisable to draw attention to this fact, because when a gentleman of Sir Edward Clarke's eminence speaks publicly of the 'Attorney-General of Pekin' being selected by the judges he is unconsciously lending the weight of his authority to the dissemination of dangerous errors and to misconception of the situation actually existing in China. All these titles, implying the adoption of Western and civilised methods of procedure, these missions of Chinese officials to report on European institutions, are primarily concerned with one or two objects—viz., the provision of new opportunities for the bureaucracy, and the creation abroad of that benevolent sympathy which shall secure for China in the near future the abolition of the European's extra-territorial rights. Eight years ago Sir James Mackay's Treaty with China recorded the first intimation of her aspirations in this direction in the provisions of Article XII —

"'China having expressed a strong desire to reform her judicial system and to bring it into accord with that of Western nations. Great Britain agrees to give every assistance to such reform, and she will also be prepared to relinquish her extra territorial rights when she is satisfied that the state of the Chinese laws, the arrangements for their administration, and other conditions warrant her in so doing.' Since then China has had many advisers and much (more or less disinterested) advice; there have been edicts and memorials without number, paper reforms without end, and ever-increasing appointments of officials to 'study and report'; new sinecures, new squeezes, new scenes in the same old farce. But the judicial system remains, like likin, the currency and ... mining regulations, just where it was; that is to say, judged by European standards, somewhere about the fourteenth century. The tenour of the speeches delivered at the Court of Arbitration's luncheon might lead the uninitiated to a different conclusion."

BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

Sir Thomas Raleigh, member of the Council of India, and formerly legal member of the Governor-General's Council gave the first of a series of four lectures on the Government of India at the Working Men's College, St. Pancras, on Oct. 6.

He said that the most conflicting opinions were held on our work in India, but the truth could be ascertained by a study of the facts and such a study should be impartially undertaken by the British people. It was in the reign of Akbar, the Great Mogul, that the English first came into contact with India. The merchants who visited his Court laid the foundations of the trading connection which, without forethought or intention, developed by inevitable stages into the British Empire in India. If he were asked what justified our continued authority in India he would never dream of answering that it was because it was to our profit. Nor would he say that it was because India was a source of glory and credit to us. His answer would be that under our rule India, the land of successive invasions in the past, had been secured against attack from without, and that for the first time in her history internal peace had been maintained. There might come a time when under different conditions the same blessings might be attained, but at present British rule was absolutely necessary for their continuance.

SIR A NICHOLSON has taken up his appointment as Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; in succession to Lord Hardinge of Penshurst.

REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.

Proclamation of Republic.

NEWS was reported, on Oct. 5, of a sudden and unexpected revolution in Portugal. A Republic was proclaimed in Lisbon, but there was no evidence that King Manoel had renounced or lost his throne. The course of events in the capital itself is established by the official despatch from the British Minister which was issued by the Foreign Office.

The fires of revolution, which have been smoldering for long, first broke into a flame, it seems, on Monday evening, Oct. 3, when "some troops of the garrison declared themselves Republican." There was fighting in the streets throughout the following day and night until, on Wednesday morning, the issue was finally determined by a further defection of loyal troops to the revolutionary side. A Republic was then forthwith proclaimed, amid great popular enthusiasm.

It appears from other accounts, which are conflicting and far from clear, that the revolution was aided by a bombardment from men-of-war in the harbour. There seems to have been much bloodshed, and it is by no means certain that the position of the revolutionaries in the capital is as yet secure.

Much must necessarily turn on the situation of the King. The British Minister believes him to be at Mafra, a palace lying some twenty miles north-west of Lisbon, near the Atlantic Coast. "The Queen and Prince Royal," he adds, "were yesterday at Cascaes, but I have no precise news." According to an earlier account, the King had taken refuge on the Brazilian battleship which was to carry Marshal Hermes da Fonseca back to Brazil; and still another message, received by Reuter's Agency, declares him to be in the Necessidades Palace in Lisbon.

The latest news, however, confirms the British Minister's belief that he is at Mafra, and this does not necessarily conflict with the statement of the Spanish Military Attache, which a correspondent sends from Madrid, that he escaped from Lisbon on board a loyal warship, since he may most easily have made his way to Mafra by sea.

Only a few days ago every regiment of the Portuguese Army defiled before the King on the historic site of Busaco, while the peasantry, gathered in thousands for the spectacle of the centenary, cheered vociferously for the King. The scene on that occasion, described by a correspondent had little in it to suggest the imminence of danger to the throne. The King's speech to his officers as a witness of the celebrations writes, was received with every sign of loyal enthusiasm, and the peasantry seem to have made short work of one or two demonstrators from Lisbon who attempted to raise a Republican cry. For that and other reasons it is difficult to believe that the success of the revolution in Lisbon will immediately involve the fall of the Monarchy, unless the King himself is a prisoner or has been compelled to abandon his own cause.

The strength of the Republican movement is largely unknown. It is undoubtedly very firmly established in the towns, but its success at the recent elections, outside Lisbon itself, is understood to have been much smaller than its leaders had hoped, and in the countryside only the misery which finds hope in any change can have taken its doctrines at all to heart. If the King were able to rally around him the loyal support of his people throughout the country districts, and of those regiments which are still true to his uniform, it might very well prove that Lisbon is not Portugal, and that the kingdom as a whole still bears allegiance to its King.

TELEGRAMS.

We publish a selection of the telegrams received from Lisbon, Madrid, etc.:—

THE DEFECTION OF THE TROOPS.

Lisbon, Oct. 5, 11·30 a.m. (Reuter).—At eight o'clock this morning the troops still faithful to the Government, who had taken up a position in the Dom Pedro Square, made common cause with the insurgents and returned to their barracks the populace applauding their action and raising cheers of "Long live the Republic."

REPUBLICAN FLAGS HOISTED.

11·40 a. m.—The people have hoisted the Republican flag on the Military Arsenal and on the City Hall. The revolutionary warships greeted the hoisting of the flags with salvoes of artillery. We are without news from the outside world. The revolutionaries have raided all buildings flying the old Portuguese flag, and have torn down the emblems of the Monarchy.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT FORMED.

11.50 a. m.—A Provisional Republican Government has been constituted as follows:—Senhor Theophile Braga, President; Senhor Alphonse Costa, Minister of Justice; Senhor Bernardino Machado, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Senhor Bazilio Telles, Minister of Finance; Senhor Antonion Luiz Gomes, Minister of Public Works; Col. Barreto, Minister of War; Senhor Antonio Jose Almeida, Minister of the Interior; Senhor Amaro Azevedo Gomes, Minister of Marine; Senhor Euzebio Leao, Civil Governor of Lisbon. A company of Artillery saluted the new national flag of red and green as it was hoisted over the Town Hall.

Senhor Braga, the Provisional President, is a well-known "savant," a poet of a visionary and revolutionary school, and an authority on Portuguese folk-lore. A "fete" was held in his honour in Paris some three or four years ago, at which M. Anatole France presided and delivered an eloquent address on the principle of nationality and the idea of patriotism. His chief colleagues in the new Government are Senhor Costa and Senhor Machado.

100 KILLED IN THE BOMBARDMENT.

Noon.—Considerable damage has been done by the bombardment of the city by the insurgent warships, which directed their fire especially on the Ministries around the Praca do Commercio and the Necessidades Palace, all these buildings being more or less damaged and the tower of the church attached to the Palace being demolished. A number of people, most of them spectators or passers-by, were killed by the firing in the lower town. The dead are already estimated at about 100, while the wounded reach a much higher figure King Manoel is still at the Necessidades Palace and has suffered no injury. Queen Amelia and Queen Maria Pia are at Cintra.

CHECK TO THE INSURGENTS

12.20 p.m.—At 11 p.m. the insurgents encamped on the heights of the Avenida da Liberdade, tried to force their way to the centre of the city, but were driven back by the loyal troops. As the latter passed the barracks of the First Art. Regt. they found that they were in the hands of rebel civilians, whom they dislodged. Artillery and rifle fire continued all night in complete darkness, the electric light having failed. The insurgents are led by Admiral (retired) Carlos Reis. The warships Adamastor and Sao Rafael and the Alcantra Naval Barracks are still flying the red flag. Red Cross ambulances and parties of Fire Brigade men are patrolling the streets in all directions, removing the dead to the Morgue and the wounded to the hospitals.

Senhor Esebio Leao, the Republican leader, delivered a speech from balcony of the Town Hall, in which he entrusted the policing and maintenance of order in the city to the care of the citizens. "Respect all public and private property," he exclaimed, and the lives of all persons, whoever they may be. The Republic is generous and magnanimous. A huge crowd cheered the speaker frantically.

THE NIGHT FIGHTING.

12·25 p.m.—All through the night the noise of the artillery and rifle fire was incessant, and towards down it increased in intensity. All communication between one part of the city and another is stopped. The insurgents who had formed in square formation at the upper end of the Avenida da Liberdade, and whose advance towards the middle of the city had, as already reported, been barred, finally made a detour, and are now endeavouring to get possession of the barracks of the Municipal Guard, which command the centre of the city. They are also attacking the headquarters of the Lisbon Division. The rebels are still bombarding certain Government buildings, especialy the Naval Arsenal.

NO ATTACKS UPON PROPERTY.

1·30 p.m.—Up to the present not a single attack upon property, even of the slightest kind, has been reported. The banks are guarded by bluejackets. The Spanish Minister here has been to call upon the Republican leaders at the Town Hall, dressed in full uniform, and accompanied by his secretary. He was loudly cheered by the people.

FLIGHT OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.

3·25 p.m.—King Manoel, his mother, Queen Amelia, and his grandmother, Queen Maria Pia, have left hurriedly for Mafra.

ORIGIN OF THE RISING.

Madrid, Oct. 5.—The following is as clear and exact a version of the facts as can be extracted from the mass of conflicting news which is in circulation here. Yesterday morning, taking as a pretext the assassination of Dr. Bombarda, two regiments, one of artillery and the other of infantry, with the aid of 8,000 armed countrymen, and supported by part of the fleet, proclaimed a Republic. The Government in view of the gravity of the situation, advised the King to leave the Palace, which his Majesty did, after bidding adieu to his mother. He embarked in a loyal warship. This much has been confirmed by a telegram from the Military Attache to the Spanish Legation in Lisbon, who travelled to the frontier with the news. It is thought that the King has escaped by sea, but this report is not confirmed. The news has caused a most painful feeling in Madrid, where the young King and the Queen-Mother were greatly loved. The Madrid Bourse has been affected by the news. Spanish warships have left Ferrol, and British warships have left Gibraltar.

People here hardly dare to hope that the rising will be quelled, seeing that the Government forced the King to flee.

TROOPS ADVANCING ON THE CAPITAL.

Madrid, Oct. 5.—The Minister of the Interior made the following statement this afternoon:—"According to the latest information received by the Government from our Military Attache in Portugal, who telegraphed from the frontier, the movement is directed by an Admiral and also it is believed, by a General. The greater part of the army is reported to have remained faithful to King Manoel but practically the whole navy made common cause with the revolutionaries. As for the King, he is reported to be on board a warship, but the vessel is still anchored in the Tagus. Communication is almost impossible for the revolutionaries have blown up all the bridges on the roads in order to prevent troops from coming to the aid of the Government in the capital. We know besides that in spite of this the garrison of Elvas is advancing on the capital, and that of Oporto, which assisted the police in putting down the last seditious outbreak in that town, is ready to leave, in part at any rate, for Lisbon."

BRITISH WARSHIPS FOR LISBON.

Gibraltar, Oct. 5.—"His Majesty's cruiser 'Newcastle,' which was to have left for China to-day proceeded at full speed for Lisbon last evening. The 'Minerva,' cruiser, left to-day also for Lisbon."

The British Foreign Office states that a telegram has been received stating that his Majesty's ship "Newcastle" is anchored at the Arsenal at Lisbon and that she has been in communication with the British Legation.

ORDERS TO RUSSIAN SHIPS.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 5.—Orders have been sent to the Russian squadron at Toulon immediately to proceed to Lisbon.

SYMPATHY OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

The Lord Mayor has conveyed to the Portuguese Minister a message, on the part of the City of London, of sympathy in regard to the present troublous condition of affairs in Portugal and of solicitude for King Manoel's personal safety.

The Marquis de Soveral, later on, expressed his thanks for the Lord Mayor's consideration, but said that, as the telegraph wires were not in operation, he could not vouch for the truth of the reports in circulation.

ROYAL FAMILY PROSCRIBED.

London, Oct. 7.

A Proclamation has been issued by the Provisional Government to the people of Portugal, stating that the dynasty of the Braganzas has been for ever proscribed from Portugal, and calling upon the citizens to begin an epoch of "austere morality and immaculate justice."

The Provisional Government continued yesterday to take measures in view of the fact that a part of the forces in Lisbon and the forces in the entrenched camps had not completely given their adhesion to the revolutionary cause.

The Royal yacht "Amelia," with King Manoel, the Queen-Mother, and the Infante Affonso, arrived at Gibraltar last night.

The Provisional Government has nominated civil Governors for the different provinces. All is quite at Oporto.

At the French Ministerial Council yesterday morning M. Pichon, the Foreign Minister, communicated the information which had reached him from different sources regarding events in Portugal, and enumerated the measures which were in contemplation for the protection of residents of French nationality. In Paris only the extreme Radical and the Socialist organs hail the revolution with unqualified enthusiasm.

The news about Portugal published in the German Press is at present mainly derived from foreign capitals and the avowed organs of the Foreign Office do not commit themselves. There is, however, a marked disposition to sow suspicion of English policy.

The Vienna Press shows a similar tendency. The news of the revolution created less sensation than might have been expected in Rome but anxiety is felt at the Vatican.

An Exchange telegram from Lisbon, dated Thursday 1-15 p.m., says that Sir F. H. Villers, the British Minister, has had a long conference with Senhor Theophilo Braga, the new President. Sir Francis was assured that the whole of Portugal was actuated by feelings of the deepest respect and consideration for the British Government and nation, and that the Republican Party would continue the same friendly police towards Great Britain as prevailed under the old "regime."

TRANQUILLITY RESTORED.

(From a Special correspondent.)

Lisbon, Oct. 7.

I have just walked through part of the city, and the most absolute tranquillity prevails. No serious fighting has occurred since Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, although as late as this (Thursday) evening there were some skirmishes. Estimates of the dead and wounded vary enormously, but 500 seems to be near the truth. Pickets of troops hold the principal squares, and soldiers and sailors are posted at street corners. As I write, sailors with fixed bayonets sit right and left of me in the principal telegraph office. The seat used by the clerks at the counter has been shattered by a hand-grenade. The most remarkable feature of the Portuguese revolution is that on no side is any expression of regret for the Monarchy to be heard. People do not even take interest in the fate of King Manoel, whose whereabouts do not seem to be known.

Later.

Morning impressions of Lisbon after the revolution only confirm the fleeting impressions received last night beneath the stars. The capital has resumed its normal life save for the red and green cockades seen everywhere, knotted in soldiers' epaulettes, twisted in fishwives' hair, fastened on horses and mules. A visitor would never dream that Portugal has just witnessed the passing of the House of Braganza. Now and again bodies of soldiers in dirty linen uniforms, preceded by a band playing the stirring Republican hymn, pass across the squares, arousing tremendous enthusiasm, but order is nowhere disturbed. In fact, the perfect tranquillity everywhere reigning seems wholly incompatible with the fact that the people have had the capital in their power for the past three days.

NEW GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

Dr. Affonso Costa, Minister of Justice, has stated that the policy of the Provisional Government will be as follows:—

Carrying out so far as is possible the radical programme of progressive tendency of the Portuguese Republican Party.

Throwing wide to everybody the door of education.

Assuring the national defence, both on land and sea.

Administering the Colonies on a basis of decentralisation and self-government.

Setting up a system of justice that will ensure essential liberty to all.

Abolition of the police magistrate in the investigation of crime.

Expulsion of the monks and nuns.

Closing of the Congregational (i.e., Roman Catholic) schools.

Compulsory civil registration of births, marriages, and deaths.

Separation of Church and State.

These are the urgent matters upon which the Government will proceed to legislate, while at the same time it will take the necessary measures to strengthen the credit and finances of the nation.

GENEROUS VICTORS.

Vigo, Oct. 7.

The King's uncle Affonso, fought magnificently in the streets at the head of the Royalist troops until the forts were captured by the Republicans. He was actually made a prisoner, but was released by the leaders in order that he might join his family at Mafra and sail in the Royal yacht. The Municipal Guards fought splendidly and suffered materially.

Madrid, Oct, 7.

According to information received by his Government, Senor Canalejas said that the Jesuits in Lisbon made a desperate defence of their establishment, killing a soldier and a revolutionary civilian, but notwithstanding this the Republicans let them go and spared their building.

THE LABOUR QUESTION.

Progress of Cotton Dispute.

It is understood that the Labour Party will at a conference to be held at Leicester in November submit proposals for a redrafting of the constitution, and that the new constitution will not contain a large number of conditions which at present restrict the freedom of Labour members. The Conference will appoint a deputation to wait on the Prime Minister in order to request facilities for the Labour Party's Bill drafted to deal with the situation created by the Osborne judgment, and it is considered that the proposed elimination from the constitution of the party pledge may materially affect the fortunes of the Bill.

A special meeting of the Executive Council of the National Free Labour Association was held at the chief office, 5 Farringdon Avenue, on Sept. 30. There was a full meeting of the members under the presidency of Mr. John Chandler. Mr. W. Collison, the general secretary, in presenting the annual report to be submitted to the forthcoming eighteenth annual Free Labour Congress, said that as a result of the Osborne judgment, by which Anti-Socialist Trade Unionists were relieved of the necessity of subscribing to funds used for Socialistic propaganda work, and the maintenance of the so-called Labour members, the Socialist Labour members of Parliament were trying to make the industrial day hideous with their war cries and dolorous appeals for collars. Mr. Joe Penrose, London Docks, in moving the adoption of the annual report, said the Trade Unionist were just a twenty-five per cent. concern with seventy-five per cent of bounce and bluster and it needed a strong Government to take action against Socialistic influences, which had been too long pampered and petted by politicians. Mr J. W Roberts of West Ham was unanimously chosen to preside over the deliberations of the Congress.

At Manchester attempts by Mr. Askwith, of the Board of Trade, to effect a settlement of the dispute which has led to the lock-out in the cotton trade are being made. On Oct. 1 Mr. Askwith submitted to the officials of the card-room operatives' organisation certain terms, which were on the 2nd considered at a meeting of representatives of the men and were almost unanimously approved. The Secretary was instructed to notify their adoption to the Employers' Federation.

At a meeting of the committee of the Employers' Federation held in Manchester on Oct. 3 the communication from the secretary of the card-room operatives' organisation was considered and a reply was sent to it accepting the terms generally but declining to undertake to find employment for the man Howe in the Shaw district. This reply was afterwards considered at a meeting of the men's representatives and they declined to accept the employers' terms.

Mr. Askwith had meetings on Oct. 5 in Manchester with representatives of employers and men and there is reason to hope that as a result of these conferences the preliminary difficulty to the settlement of the dispute has been solved, and that the end of the lock-out may be shortly announced.

As to the cost of the struggle should it continue, at least £100,000 a week will be lost in wages to the operatives, and should the full extent of the struggle be realised and the weavers be compelled to join the army of unemployed this amount will increase to over £250,000 a week. It is estimated that the total number of people who will be affected in the event of a total stoppage of the trade, weaving as well as spinning would be 3,000,000. The demand on the fund will amount to £25,000 a week. From the employers' point of view the lock-out means that some £60,000,000 worth of capital will be lying idle, and a trade with foreign nations totalling in value over £100,000,000 a year will be jeopardised.

Mr. John Hill, secretary to the Boilermakers' Society, has addressed to the Press a letter stating the case of the Society with regard to the shipyard dispute, He points out that the Edinburgh agreement was drafted by the employers' legal adviser, and urges that the employers have an advantage because an employer is always chairman of the conference, and the employers often have decisions formulated before the arguments on behalf of the men have been heard. Greater difficulties arise with boilermakers than with other shipyard trades, because their work is on piece instead of time. The men's leaders have pleaded strongly for arbitration or a natural court of reference in order to give the men confidence in the agreement. The boilermakers have submitted their case to the Board of Trade, and at the recent conference accepted the suggestions of Mr. Askwith in their entirety. In doing this they have done all that honourable men could do. Matters are now at a deadlock, and no negotiations are passing between the employers and the union.

More than 20,000 men were idle in the South Wales coalfield on Oct. 1, while another 8,000 are working out a month's notice. The following tabulated statements indicate the position of affairs:—

MEN OUT.

Ferndale (eight pits)	6,000
Ocean Pits (Rhondda Valley)	4,500
Rose Heyworth Pits (Abertillery)	3,000
Garth and Oakwood (Maesteg)	1,700
Ocean Pit (Garw Valley)	1,000
Nantgwyn (Rhondda Valley)	1,000
Ely (Rhondda Valley)	900
Pandy (Rhondda Valley)	750
Gelli (Rhondda Valley	700
Tydraw (Treherbert)	600
Gilely	190
Nanthir (Garw Valley)	250
Mardy (Rhondda Valley)	2,000
Total	22,490

MEN UNDER NOTICE.

Glamorgan Colliery (Cambrian Trust)	4,200
Cambrian Pit (Cambrian Trust)	3,000
Britannic Merthyr (Cambrian Trust)	800
Total	8,000

In the first list the men of the Garth and Oakwood collieries are idle because the pits do not pay, and the proprietors have ceased to work them, while the miners of the Nantgwyn and Pandy Pits, which belong to the Cambrian Trust, are looked out. In the other instances the stoppages are due to what are termed sectional disputes, due to various causes.

The annual meeting of the Miners' Federation began on Oct. 4 at Edinburgh. Mr. E Edwards, M. P., presided, and in his address urged the desirability of conciliation in labour disputes. He held that the trade unions ought not to be fettered and trammelled in the manner involved in the Osborne judgment. Mr. T. Burt, M. P. also spoke in favour of conciliation as a means of settling labour differences. The conference of the Federation was resumed on Oct. 5, when a discussion took place on the subject of the inspection of mines, and eventually a resolution was carried advocating the appointment of workmen inspectors to be elected by the miner. A resolution in favour of the nationalisation of mines was also agreed to.

At the meeting of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants at Barry on Oct. 5 on the subject of the Osborne judgment, a resolution affirming agreement with the policy adopted at the Trade Union Congress, and demanding a complete restoration of the rights enjoyed by the trade unions prior to the judgment, was unanimously carried, some of the speakers using strong language in denunciation of "capitalism." The idea of accepting payment of members as a solution of the difficulty was repudiated. A resolution in favour of the nationalisation of railways was also carried.

A settlement of the cotton trade dispute was arrived at on Oct. 6. The grinder George Howe has been engaged by the Duke Spinning Company, Shaw and his place at the Fern Mill will be taken by the grinder who leaves the service of the Duke Company. The secretary of the Employers' Federation has issued a circular to the members notifying the settlement, and requesting that the mills which have closed should be reopened on Monday next. General satisfaction is expressed on both sides that a settlement has been reached and the services of Mr Askwith in bringing it about are warmly recognised.

At yesterday's sitting of the Miners' Conference in Edinburgh the committee were instructed to prepare a scheme for raising funds for Parliamentary purposes. It was decided to support the claim of the Northumberland miners for a minimum wage of 30 per cent. on the basis of 1879. Mr. E. Edwards, M.P., was re-elected to the presidency, and other officers and the executive committee were elected.

At the sitting of the conference of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants at Barry yesterday, a resolution declaring the conciliation scheme as at present constituted to be inimical to the men's interests, and suggesting its termination at the period agreed on unless it could be improved, was carried by a large majority. Resolutions were also passed against compulsion on the employes to join railway pension funds, and advocating unity in the ranks of the railway service.

COMMERCE IN WAR TIME.

Another Letter from Lord C. Beresford.

ADMIRAL Lord Charles Beresford, M. P., has addressed the following further open letter (very briefly referred to in our Latest Intelligence last week) to the Prime Minister:—

1, Great Cumberland Place, London,
Sept. 29, 1910.

Sir,—On Tuesday I had the honour to address you an open letter in which were set forth some of the facts of the present situation with regard to naval defence, and the conclusion to be drawn from them. Briefly, these facts are that our existing shipbuilding programme is so inadequate that within three years British naval supremacy will be forfeited. The conclusion drawn from them is that a new Nava Defence Act, financed by a substantial loan, should at once be put into force.

The danger with which I felt it to be my duty to indicate to you, sir, as the head of the Executive Government, and through you to the British people will culminate by the year 1913-14. The danger with which I now propose to deal is imminent in the existing condition of international relations, and will become operative immediately upon the outbreak of hostilities, and even (in my judgment) before a state of war is formally declared.

The British trade routes of the world are at this moment almost wholly unguarded, and their exist no practicable arrangement whatever for providing increased defence in time of war.

British trade, in the event of war, would therefore be exposed to the attacks of privateers on all routes.

The immediate results would be:—

1. A sharp rise in the rates of insurance.
2. A sharp rise in the prices of raw material and the necessaries of life.
3. Refusal of shipowners to allow their vessels to leave port.
4. A heavy fall in the prices of securities.

The privateering of the future will be conducted, as it was in the past, by merchant men transformed into duly licensed privateers.

Privateering (except in the case of the United States) was abolished by the Declaration of Paris of 1856. It was permitted to be revived in practice by Russia during the Russo-Japanese war, and an attempt has since been made to legalise privateering by the Declaration of London of 1909.

But the legal aspect of the question is immaterial except in so far as it provides an unmistakable indication of the policy to be pursued by foreign nations in the event of a maritime war.

That policy is secretly to equip swift merchantmen with guns and guns crews prior to the declaration of war; to provide their captains with the necessary formal documents required to transform a merchant vessel on the high seas into a privateer: and to telegraph orders to begin operations to all ports at a given moment. After the declaration of war such merchant ships until they are thus transformed into privateers can, of course, use neutral ports closed in time of war (except for twenty-four hours to regular warships.)

Privateering has been revived under conditions which enormously enlarge its powers to injure British trade.

No measures of any kind have been taken by the British Government to guard against this danger.

In the year 1806 there were in commission 264 frigates and sloops—the cruiser of their day—of which all save about forty were disposed upon trade routes.

In those days attacks on commerce were conducted both by regular warships and by vessels carrying letters of marque. After the Declaration of Paris of 1856 it was supposed that the only danger to apprehend with regard to commerce was the "guerre de course" conducted by regular warships.

Under those circumstances the Royal Commission on supply of Food and Raw Material in Time of War of 1905 entirely omitted the consideration of privateering, confining their researches solely to the possibilities of commerce-destroying by regular vessels of war.

The evidence submitted to the Commission revealed the gravest misgiving, even under these favourable conditions, on the part of many witnesses.

The evidence of the Admiralty was expressly based upon their own assumption that in the event of war half the seaborne trade would be stopped. (They did not state which half.) They qualified that assumption, however, by stating that they did not really believe that the trade of the country would be so greatly reduced. The Admiralty also wrote to the Commissioner as follows:—"The Admiralty do not feel able to express any opinion as to the period which would be likely to elapse before the question as to whether our supplies will be able to come in regularly or not will have been settled, as the course of a naval war must be influenced by factors which would of necessity vary according to the Power or Powers with which we were at war."

Such is the deliberate statement of the Admiralty with regard to the most serious danger with which this country would be menaced. I have been unable to discover its meaning.

The Admiralty added, however:—"That we shall probably get supplies, and plenty of them, but that the prices will be driven up by the advance of insurances and freightage."

In the Statement of Reservations and Supplementary Report by the Duke of Sutherland, K. G., the Right Hon. H. Chaplin, M. P., Sir H. Seton-Karr, C. M. G., M. P., and Mr. H. B. S. Cunynghame, C. B., appears the following passage dealing with the evidence of naval officers unconnected with the Admiralty:—

"61. Notwithstanding the views which he had put before us, Sir Cyprian Bridge 'was not the least afraid about our food supplies in time of war,' but 'on one condition,' namely, 'that we distributed our cruisers properly, and that we had enough of them to hunt other people.'

"Upon the crucial question, however, of the number of cruisers available for 'hunting other people,' 'he confessed he should like to see more,' a desire, we may observe, which was shared by every naval witness we examined.

"Here, again, we find ourselves in difficulty, because since this evidence was given we find from the Return presented to the House of Commons on March 5 this year that, instead of their number being increased, no less than fifty-nine cruisers and eighty-four other ships, making 843 altogether, have been struck off the effective list of warships during the present year."

From those observations it is clear that even under conditions in which attacks upon seaborne commerce delivered by regular warships were alone regarded the protection afforded by the Navy was considered inadequate, and that ere the Report was published a great part of that protection had been withdrawn.

It has not since been replaced. But in the meantime the dangers to which British commerce are exposed have been multiplied twenty-fold. If, in the unanimous view of the Commissioners and—so far as may be deduced from their statements—the Admiralty themselves, the position was insecure five years ago, what is it now?

The position to-day may be defined as an almost total inability to guard against a sudden and an insidious method of attack, secretly organised, which might inflict a vital injury before any decisive action could be fought and which does not depend for its first success upon obtaining the command of the sea.

I proceed to give my reasons for our inability to meet the depredations of privateers. In order to repel such attacks it is necessary that ships of war be stationed where they can control a certain area. These areas being conterminous, what is practically a completely effective control is established.

Such was actually the system in use before that reduction of the cruiser force occurred to which the Commissioners refer with some appearance of a not unreasonable consternation.

The armed patrol at present existing to control the trade routes and the whole contiguous area is as follows:—

Thirty cruisers to guard wealth in transportation (ships and cargoes) which on any given day is worth £180,000,000, or annually some £1,200,000,000 carried in British bottoms to a volume of 13,263,354 tons.

Upon these thirty cruisers distributed in various parts of the world depends the security of the greater part of the food supply, raw material and wealth of these islands.

The protection of the trade routes of the world is distributed as follows:—

Atlantic Coast of North America and West Indies	Four training cruisers, three attached cruisers, occasionally on station.
India and Persian Gulf	Five cruisers, five subsidiary vessels.
Australia and New Zealand	Nine cruisers.
Eastern Pacific, West Coast of America	Two small sloops.
South-East Coast of America	None.
Cape of Good Hope, British South Africa, West Coast of Africa	Three cruisers.
China, Japan, Singapore, and Western Pacific	Six cruisers, two sloops, three gunboats.

There remain seventeen cruisers attached to home ports which are theoretically available to reinforce the protection of commerce. I have stated that this arrangement cannot be carried into execution. I proceed to give my reasons:—

These vessels are at present nearly all manned by skeleton crews. In the event of war their complements, to the number of some 10,000 men, must be provided from the Royal Naval Reserve. The Royal Fleet Reserve, owing to the lack of men, would be required to supplement the crews of the main fleet. The Royal Naval Reserve cannot be mobilised until after war is declared. It would then be too late to serve the special purpose required. The Royal Naval Reserve men, moreover, would be strangers to their officers, to their ships, and to one another.

Under these circumstances the utility of these vessels for the skilled and arduous work involved in cruiser operations must be regarded as extremely doubtful.

These seventeen vessels, unmanned, unready, and too large for their purpose, constitute the whole force available for reinforcing commerce protection without depriving the main fleet of cruisers, whose number is already inadequate.

It is for this reason that in the shipbuilding proposals which I had the honour to lay before the London Chamber of Commerce last year, I suggested that thirty-six second-class cruisers be provided by the year 1913-14.

It has been stated in the Press, and it has not been denied, that the Trade Division at the Admiralty, formed for the purpose of organising commerce protection in time of war, has recently been abolished.

In sum:—At a time when our dependence upon seaborne commerce is greater than ever before in history the protection provided has been taken away.

While increasing our share of wealth in transportation, we have decreased our insurance of the means of existence.

Sir, these facts should strike hard upon every man who lives by bread.

It is my intention to impress them upon my countrymen in the hope that they may yet recognise in time the peril to which they have been committed by the trustees of the national and imperial security.—I am, &c.,

CHARLES BERESFORD, Admiral.

The Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, K.C., M.P.

THE PREMIER'S REPLY.

Lord Charles Beresford has received a reply to his first letter from the Prime Minister, dated from Archerfield House, Dirleton, N. B., Sept. 28, as follows:—

"Dear Lord Charles Beresford,—I have received your letter of the 26th enclosing an 'open letter,' which I see in the newspaper this morning. I need not assure you that his Majesty's Government are fully alive to the paramount importance of maintaining our naval supremacy, and will not hesitate to recommend to Parliament any steps which seem to them necessary for that purpose.—Yours very faithfuly, H. H. ASQUITH."

RECENT MARRIAGES.

THE wedding took place at St. Mary Abbot's on Oct. 1 of Lieut. Nicholas Hugh Laurence Watts, 92nd Punjabis, elder son of Mr. Nicholas Watts, of Dunira, Clifton, and Miss Mabel Blanche Mackwood, daughter of Mr. Frank Mitchell Mackwood, of Colombo, Ceylon. The bride was given away by her father. She was attended by two bridesmaids—Miss Lorna Maitland and Miss Ethel Gaskell. The ceremony was performed by Prebendary Pennefather. Capt H D. Cloete, 92nd Punjabis, was the best man, and Capt. M. Seymour, Bedfordshire Regiment, was groomsman. Later in the day the newly married couple left for Eastbourne, where the honeymoon is to be spent.

Mr. R. Henderson Begg, of the Royal Artillery, Indian Ordnance Department, Allahabad, second son of Sheriff Henderson Begg, of Aberdeen, was married on Oct. 4 at the parish church of St. Marylebone, to Miss Mary Elis Deverell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Deverell, of Portman Mansions. The Rev. W. Henderson Begg, brother of the bridegroom, took the service, and the bride was given away by her father. There were two bridesmaids—Miss Henderson Begg, sister of the bridegroom and Miss Edith Clark. Mr. I. H. Edmund, Royal Artillery, was best man. After the reception at the Portman Rooms, Mr. and Mrs. R. Henderson Begg left for their honeymoon tour.

The marriage of Col. Hugh Gregory Fitton, D. S. O., aid-de-camp, assistant adjutant-general, Eastern Command, to May, sixth daughter of the late Sir Alfred Hickman and Lady Hickman, of 22 Kensington Palace Gardens, took place on Oct. 5, at St. Mary Abbot's Kensington. As both families are in mourning only a few relations were present at the church.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place in India about December next, between Captain Alfred Charles Elliott, Royal Army Medical Corps, and Josephine, eldest daughter of Dr. J. P. Bryne, Ythanbank, Saskatchewan, N.W.T.. Canada.

Marriages between the following have also been arranged:—

Gerald Butler Aldridge, only son of the Very Rev. the Dean of Clonfert, co. Galway, and Edith Susan (Daisy) Macdougall, youngest daughter of the late Col. J. W. Macdougall, R.A.. Deputy Commissioner, Central Provinces, India, and Mrs. Macdougall, 8 Ettrick Road, Edinburgh.

At Umballa, India, Duncan William, youngest son of the late John Wilson, of Cobham, Surrey, and Livingston Drive, Liverpool, and Helen Grey, elder daughter of G. G. Minniken, Imperial Forest Service (retired), India.

In Calcutta, Beatrice Mary, fourth daughter of the Rev. John and Mrs. Clough, of Wilford Rectory, Nottingham, and John Wynn Lloyd Langford-James, Barrister-at-Law and Advocate of the Calcutta High Court, youngest son of the late Capt. Langford-James, D. L., Carnarvonshire, and of Mrs. Langford-James, of twying Vicarage, Tewkesbury.

William Stephen Tudor Saunders, of Dikoya, Ceylon, and Lily, widow of Mr. G. C. R. Norman.

Capt. M. Lee, Indian Army, and Dolores Cecil Wilson, daughter of Mrs. James R. Birch, and step-daughter of the late Major James Birch, D.S.O., 1st batt. the Cheshire Regt. Miss Wilson is a grand-daughter of the late Col. Sir Robert Warburton, C.S.I., K.C.I.E., and Lady Warton, Hampton Court Palace.

At Singapore, George Dingwall Fordyce Sinclair, youngest son of the late James Sinclair, of Glebe Court, Gloring, Oxon, and Hessie Florence Violet Wilmot, of Bexley, Kent, youngest daughter of the late George Wilmot, of Shoreham, Kent.

The marriage arranged between E. R. Neave, I.C.S., and Army Paterson Balfour Bay will take place at the Bath Abbey on Oct. 25.

INDIAN CIVIL PROBATIONERS.

Mr. J. D. Anderson, University Teacher of Bengali, Cambridge, writes to the "Times":—"Sir,—It may be of interest to state briefly what has been the practical result of allowing probationers to choose between the classical languages of India and Hindu and Mahomedan law. In the years 1905-09, 272 candidates presented themselves for the Final Examination; 101 took up Hindu and Mahomedan law; seventeen took Sanscrit; none learned Arabic; eighty-two offered Persian; twenty-three men, appointed to Burma, took Chinese or Hindustani as a second language, and forty-nine had no extra subject. (Persian is usally, for obvious reasons, taken up by those whose compulsory vernacular is Hindustani). The fact that in five years no candidate learned Arabic and only seventeen learned Sanscrit hardly needs any comment. If ethnology is made an additional and optional subject, there will inevitably be a still smaller number of men who will learn the Indian classics"

What About That Dandruff?

There is just this much about it: Dandruff is a germ disease, is most untidy, annoying, and leads to baldness. When chronic, it is very stubborn, but surely yields to thorough and energetic treatment. All germs must be destroyed, the scalp must be restored to health. Here is the remedy: Ayer's Hair Vigor. Ask your doctor about using it.

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GOVERNMENT AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Competition or Patronage.

We take the following from an interesting article in the "Morning Post":—

A number of questions were recently put to Ministers in the House of Commons with a view of eliciting how many appointments had been made by each Department by methods other than that of open competition. There was a feeling among members of Parliament and others that the old strictness in this respect was being relaxed, and a Unionist member, Mr. Douglas Hall, framed a question which, in the last week of the session, was addressed to nearly every minister of the Crown. It was in these terms:—

"What is the total number of persons not at the time of appointment in permanent Government employment who have been appointed since January 1906, to positions in the Department with salaries exceeding £100 a year, and who did not previously pass an examination by the Civil Service Commissioners, and what is the total annual value of their salaries?"

There was an unusual rush of questions just before the adjournment, with the consequence that many which were down for oral answer were not reached, and written replies had to be substituted. This accounts for two things:—First, that most of them were not given in the newspapers; secondly, that, save in one or two cases, there was no opportunity for supplementary questions.

Sir Edward Grey and Mr. J. A. Pease told the House that there have been no cases of the kind referred to in the Foreign Office or the Duchy of Lancaster. The other answers are as follows, the quotations being from the official reports, and the dates those on which they stood for answer on the question paper:—

Board of Trade.—Mr. Buxton: 294 persons have received appointments without examination under the Board of Trade since January 1906, with salaries exceeding £100 a year. The total annual salaries on appointment was £71,231. Of these 243 occupy unestablished posts, at an initial cost of £53,797. The remaining fifty-one are permanent officials appointed either under Treasury Warrant, provided for in section 4 of the Superannuation Act, 1859, or under Clause 7 of the Order in Council of Jan. 4, 1879 (now Clause 7 of the Order in Council of Jan. 10, 1910), under which, where the qualifications are wholly or in part professional or otherwise peculiar, and not ordinarily to be acquired in the Civil Service examination may be dispensed with.

Mr. George Faber: Were the gentlemen who got appointments nominated by the President of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Buxton: They were appointed by the President of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Faber: Without any examination or swifting out?

Mr. Buxton: They were most carefully sifted out in this sense: there were a large number of applications, and a Committee—a strong one, as I believe hon. members will agree—went most carefully into the matter and recommended applications to the President of the Board of Trade for the time being, who no doubt appointed them while exercising his own discretion with regard to the recommendations of the Committee.

Sir Henry Craik: Is there not an Order in Council which provides that in certain cases appointments may be made without examination, but have not these appointments been made without any Order in Council?

Mr. Buxton: In my answer I quoted various sections of various Acts and various Orders in Council. I pointed out there was a dispensing power.

Sir Henry Craik: But in addition to this dispensing power given by Orders in Council, has not the right hon. gentleman added largely to the number of appointments?

Mr. Buxton: I would like notice of that. The appointments have been made under sections referred to in the answer.

Sir Henry Craik: That would apply to only 41. The rest have been appointed outside the Order.

Mr. Buxton: I would rather have notice of the question. (July 27)

Post Office.—Mr. Herbert Samuel: All persons appointed to established situations in the Post Office are required to obtain certificates from the Civil Service Commissioners. There are a number of unestablished and not pensionable situations, such as sub-postmasterships, the holders of which are not required to obtain Civil Service certificates. The emoluments of some of these posts exceed £100 a year, but it would not be possible without much labour to give the numbers and salaries of such persons, and I presume these are not the appointments which the hon. member has in mind. (July 27.)

Treasury.—Mr. Lloyd George: One person who did not previously pass an examination by the Civil Service Commissioners has been appointed to a position in the Treasury carrying salary over £100 per annum. His salary is £600, rising to £800, and he received the necessary certificate of qualification from the Civil Service Commissioners. I exclude from this category temporary posts, such as the private secretaries, short hand writers, and typists to the Lords of the Treasury.

Mr Douglas Hall: Does the right honourable gentleman's answer cover the Inland Revenue officers?

Mr. Lloyd George: That I am not quite sure of. Perhaps the hon. gentleman will put his question down on the paper. (July 21.)

Inland Revenue.—Mr. Hobhouse: The total number of persons is 325, including 200 clerks to surveyors of taxes, who were established in 1908, and the total amount of salaries is £87,639 per annum.

Mr. Byles: Is there any good reason why these various appointments referred to in this and previous questions should not be put up for public competition?

Mr. Hobhouse: Very often much better results are obtained by not putting them up to competition. (July 27.)

India Office.—Mr. Montagu: The number of persons was eleven, and the total value of their salaries on appointment was £1,895. All the posts in question fell within the terms of Section 4 of the Superannuation Act of 1859 as "situations for which professional or other peculiar qualifications not ordinarily to be acquired in the Public Service are required." (July 27.)

Law Officers' Department.—Mr. Soares: Two officers have been appointed by the Attorney-General the late (Sir John Walton) since 1906 to permanent positions under the Crown who were not at the time of their appointment in permanent Government appointments. Their salaries amount to £420. The Civil Service Commissioners satisfied themselves as to the qualification of these officers and thereupon granted them certificates under Section 7 of the Order in Council of June 4, 1870. (July 27.)

War Office.—Mr. Haldane: The total of such appointments in the War Office, Royal Army Clothing Department, and Ordnance Factories amounts to nineteen, and the total annual salaries to £5,250. (July 26.)

Office of Works.—Mr. Harcourt: Five such appointments have been made, the total actual value of the salaries being £1,250. (July 26.)

Local Government Board.—Mr. John Burns: The number of appointments made without examination is fifty-nine, and the commencing salaries amount in the aggregate to £22,796 (July 26.)

Board of Education.—Mr. Runciman: Eight men and one woman have been appointed to newly established posts at inital salaries amounting to £5,750. In addition to these eleven men and eight women have been appointed to posts newly created by the conversion in each case of one or more existing posts of generally equivalent value at salaries amounting to £6,110. There have also been forty-seven appointments to vacancies in the existing staff of the Board arising in the ordinary course through death or retirement. (July 29.)

Admiralty.—Mr. McKenna: The number of persons is 109. The total value of their salaries is £25,800 per annum. (July 29.)

Irish Office.—Mr. Birrell: In order to reply to this question it would be necessary to communicate with every Department in Ireland. The notice given by the hon. member has not been sufficient to enable that to be done. (July 29)

A more general question was put by Mr. Snowden on July 26. He asked the Prime Minister:—"Whether the practice of filling appointments in the Civil Service by patronage is spreading; if since 1904 a system of employing hired clerks at the Admiralty has been adopted and is extending; if these appointments are filled by patronage, and such clerks have displaced open competition clerks and, moreover, established posts have been provided to which these clerks may be appointed; if he is aware that at the Board of Education the principal administrative appointments are all filled by patronage; and that the number of such appointments is constantly increasing, to the detriment of the open competition men; if the clerical appointments in connection with the recently created Labour Exchanges have all been filled by patronage; why this departure from the spirit and intention of the Order in Council of June 4, 1870, establishing the principle of open competition is being made; and will he cause an inquiry to be instituted into the whole question of patronage appointments in the Civil Service?"

The Prime Minister's answer was as follows:—"As regards the hired clerks at the Admiralty and the dockyards, I understand that most of the vacancies are now filled either by open competition or by promotion from ranks recruited by open competition. The facts as to the Board of Education and Labour Exchange appointments are substantially as stated; but I am informed that these posts require special personal qualifications which cannot be tested satisfactorily by a written examination. His Majesty's Government attach great importance to the maintenance of the principle of open competition as a general rule, and I do not consider that any useful purpose would be served by an inquiry into patronage appointments generally. It is the established policy to restrict within the narrowest limits the number of exceptional cases in which the principle of open competition is abandoned."

Mr. Snowden asked what special qualifications are required by the Board of Education; and the Prime Minister asked for notice. Then Mr. Wedgwood said:—"Is the right hon. gentleman aware that great inconvenience is caused to members of Parliament by appointments being filled by patronage, and that public competition relieves hon. members of a good deal of persecution."

No answer was given to the question; but it is clear from these quotations that the matter is one which excites considerable attention on both sides of the House of Commons. Something more may be heard of it during the autumn sitting.

SAVARKAR'S CASE.

Decision to Arbitrate.

The British and French Governments have agreed that the facts attending the escape and recapture of Savarkar at Marseilles, as well as the international question involved, shall be submitted to arbitration at the Hague. Pending the decision of the tribunal, any sentence passed on Savarkar shall have no effect beyond his detention in custody.

Commenting on this statement, the "Times" this morning says:—"Things being as they are, the reference to the Hague seems to have been the most reasonable course which the two Governments could have adopted. There are, unfortunately, in France plenty of extreme Socialists, whose sympathies are won beforehand to anyone charged with political offence, and are not in the least diminished by the fact that one of those offences implies complicity in murder; while there are politicians of other complexions who are ready to take up any case that may give them a handle against the Government of the day. Had no agreement been reached between the two Governments to remove this question from the arena of public controversy, it would certainly have been exploited in France for party purposes, and demonstrations and interpellations would have been organised which might have placed a friendly Government in a difficult position, and even have misled French opinion as to the attitude of this country in the matter. Nor can we affect surprise at the violence of the attacks to which this question has already given rise in the organs of advanced French opinion when we remember that even in England there are people who are willing to impute in this connection the basest motives both to our own Government and to the Government of India. Only a few weeks ago "Justice," which calls itself the organ of the Social Democracy in this country, issued a 'proclamation,' of which is announced its intention of circulating translations broadcast throughout India containing the infamous suggestion that, in order that he [Savarkar] might not have a fair trial defended by counsel, and safeguarded by public opinion in this country he was sent back to India, where innocent or guilty, his condemnation could be officially ensured. When such statements are publicly made, and made with impunity, in England by our own fellow-countrymen, can we expect foreigners not to be misled? From this point of view we can but welcome the reference to the Hague were, though the merits of the case against Savarkar will not, of course, be entered into, the proceedings will show that we have nothing to conceal or to be ashamed of, even should they not, as we firmly hope and believe they will, result in a complete vindication of the legality of British action in regard to his retention within the custody of the Indian Courts."

The Paris "Humanite" publishes a long article by the Socialist Deputy M. Jaures on the subject of Savarkar. The article is very favourable to the Hindoo Nationalist, and his cause is taken up very energetically by M. Jaures, who declares that, immediately upon the reassembling of the Chambers, he will interpellate M. Pichon as to the action the Government intends to take in the matter.

HIS VERSION OF MARSEILLES INCIDENT.

Paris, Oct. 3.

The "Humanite" to-day publishes a few extracts from a letter from Mr. Joseph Baptista, Savarkar's counsel, dated Bombay, Sept. 17, and giving the prisoner's version of his adventure at Marseilles. According to this missive, Savarkar asked to be landed as soon as the Morea arrived at Marseilles, and when two French officials went on board and were not allowed to speak to him he decided to escape. This he did, but when he reached the quay two English police officials and three officers of the Morea started in pursuit of him. He ran about 300 yards, but, as his pursuers were rapidly gaining on him, he asked a gendarme to take him to the police commissary's office. The two English police officials had now come up, and one seizing him by the neck and another by an arm, he was taken back to the ship, where he was put in chains. The Morea remained twenty-four hours in the port after this affair.

Mr. Baptista adds that he was not permitted to confer with Savarkar before the interview at Poona on Sept. 13, and that even on that occasion he was unable to discuss with him the international question raised by his arrest on French territory. Indeed, Savarkar was totally ignorant of this question until he was allowed to read the newspapers, that is, about Sept. 12 or 13. Nor is he permitted to address the French Government on the subject. "In such circumstances," the lawyer concludes, "it would be extremely desirable that France should give Savarkar an opportunity of submitting his case to the French Government. And this is not possible unless France asks England to furnish her with a more direct version of the affair."

Naturally, the "Humanite" makes the most of this story, and inquires how the matter stands between the French Government and the English Government. The simple answer is that negotiations are still in progress between the two Governments.

GENERAL SCOTTISH NEWS.

Glasgow Esperanto Society.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Glasgow Esperanto Society was held on Oct. 7 evening in the Christian Institute, Both well Street, Glasgow. Dr. Henry Dyer, who presided said that in almost all the civilised countries Esperanto had made considerable progress in recent years, and that if Great Britain was to hold its own with the other nations of the world the people must either study modern languages to a greater extent and in a more efficient manner than at present or supplement them by a knowledge of Esperanto. (Applause.) Mr. Andrew Wilson, Edinburgh, explained that Esperanto was not intended to displace any existing language. There was a need for such an international language, and their contention was that that need had been met Esperanto, which was already used for the purposes of science, arts, and literature. Colonel Pollen president of the British Esperanto Association, spoke on the subject of "Esperanto and its Progress." He said that Esperanto was never more vigorously alive than it was at the present moment, and that it was making satisfactory progress all over the world. He dealt in an interesting manner with the construction of the language and its possibilities as a medium of communication between the different nations, emphasising the simplicity of its grammar and the ease with which people of all nationalities might converse in it. Colonel Pollen also spoke of Esperanto as a factor in the cause of peace, holding that the adoption of such a language would help to prevent countries going to war about mere misunderstandings. At the close of the meeting the speakers were thanked, on the motion of Mr. John C. Scott.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Mantua," Oct. 21.

The P. and O. Co's steamer "Mantua" with the English Mails of the 9th Oct. arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning, brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Prescott, Mr W W
Malan, Mr and Mrs
Robinson, Mr T
Holland, Lt Col and Mrs G H
Flynn, Mr and Mrs J D
Flynn, Miss B
Feetkams, Mis and maid
Brookman, Mr D L D
Hoffman, Mr and Mrs T J
Domeniobiti, Maj C H
Herbert, Mr and Mrs A G
Kemble, Lt F A
Trydell, Mrs
Boyce, Mr E B
Geddes, Capt H B
Port, Mr Mrs F J and infant
Cogswell, Mrs S
Browse, Mrs J
Waghorn, Mrs and Miss
Connell, Capt C F
Dudgeou, Maj F A
Steward, Capt and Mrs E M
Fordyce, Maj Mrs W L B and infant
Manson, Mr H Mrs and infant
Kemble, Miss
Nelson, Mrs J and infant
Mernon, Mrs C
Crane, Miss K
Mead, Mr T
McIntosh, Mr and Mrs H J
Heming, Mr W H
Le Keir, Mrs J L and maid
Brockman, Mrs H E D
Shaw Mrs
Le Messurier, Capt G D
Spooner, Rev G
Walls, Miss N
Perts, Mrs and nurse
Pollock, Mr and Mrs A H
Macrea, Mrs nurse and infant
Stenson, Miss M
Warren, Miss E
Coggan, Mr H D
Coggan, Mrs infant and ayah
Robertson, Mrs
Lake, Miss F
McCowan, Capt W T
Townsend, Mrs C C and child
Nurse, Miss and infant
Antony, Mr and Miss A H
Holroyd, Mr E
Bliss, Mrs and infant
Benington, Miss M
Hynes, Miss

FROM MARSEILLES.

Taylor, Mr and Mrs N
Steward, Mrs A D
Housedon, Mr W P
Feetham, Mrs and maid
Channer, Mr and Mrs F F 1st child and 2nd child
Holo, Maj and Mrs H C
Jacob Mr P G
Kar, Col M A
Tudball, Hon Mr Justice and Mrs
Wilson, Lt Col and Mrs C E
Griffin, Hon Mr Justice
McLaughlin, Capt W D
Huggins, Mr J R
Fitzgerald, Mr and Mrs F H
Elliott, Mr J D
Bell, Maj and Mrs R F
Oliphant, Mr J H
Taylor, Mr and Mrs F E
Cartwright, Lt Col C M
Watson, Capt S B
Irwin, Mr and Mrs, Miss H R
Aslett, Mrs and child
Golouben, Mr V
Muller, Mr C
G lobew's Valet, Mr
Pintot, Mr L
Edmonson, Miss
Haffer, Maj and Mrs H A L
Rost, Mr and Mrs P J
Tyle, Mrs J C
Dunscombe, Maj N B
Lawrence, Mr B
St John, Capt and Mr R S
Bunbury, Bri Gen
Montgomery, Mrs J
Holmes, Mr J M
Paris, Mrs
Evans, Mr J J
Edwards, Mrs S M
Croad, Mr A
Walton, Major H J
Churchill, Lt J H
Ross, Aston, Mrs and Miss, child and nurse
Daly, Mrs and Miss
Richards, Hon Mr Justice K C
Errington, Mrs John
Coote, Lt M C
White, Mr and Mrs T A
Johnson, Mr S M
Hosken, Mrs and infant nurse
Keir, Maj-Gen and Mrs J L
Pedler, Dr H
Reynolds, Mrs and Miss, child
Ross, Mrs H de L
Sim, Mr G
Wadley, Mr F W
Healt, Capt N G
Gourji, Mr and Mrs P E N
Lowry, Col C B, D G O
Lowry, Col A W G
Davison, Mr A
Power, Mr G H
Sally, Mrs
Askwith, Lt Col and Mrs J
Perron, Mr J
Cadell, Mrs
Sahebsada, Namud-uz-Zafackhan
Paton, Mr F N
Scott, Mr C J
Smith, Mr E D
Cole, Mrs L
Sudlam, Mr H
Shuttleworth, Miss D
Mathews, Lt-Col and Mrs J B
Kinkin, Mr and Mrs F H
George, Miss
Tarlton, Mrs H M
Peet, Miss P J
Gracey, Miss
Smith, Miss W infant and maid
Jackson, Miss
Charles, Mr C B
Jones, Mr A
Impey, Miss
Barrett, Hon Mrs child and nurse
Hall, Mr and Mrs H D
Colquhoun, Miss M
Swabe, Mr and Mrs W H
Izat, Mr J R
Pratt, Mrs
Mcleaife, Miss
H H Shajada Basudeo Singh, 3 native servants
May, Miss C
Spence, Mrs
Downie, Mr T M
Bridges, Rev F L
Carpenter, Miss
Cochrane, Miss M
Voyle, Mrs E A
Imram's, Mr A S and native servant
Kirkpatrick, Mr W
Gammon, Mr J E
Dawson, Mr L E
Lacey, Mr G
Merphy, Mr A V
Bell, Mr J A
Casement, Mr E R
Casement, Mr S D
Laughton, Mr G C
Merriott, Mr R E
Scruly, Mr J
Taylor, Mr R W
Foster, Mr G M
Relf, Mr A E
Relf, Mr R R
Killick, Mr E H
Annesley, Mrs
Wulsler, Mrs H maid
Wagstaffe, Mr C
Majumdar, Mr S C
Popham, Capt E
Crookenden, Miss
Raymond, Lt B S
Tudball, Miss
Turner, Mr J A
Westcott, Mrs S
Griffen, Mrs and maid
Roy, Mr E
Monham, Rev C
Taylors, Mrs F E
Farnell, Miss L and maid
Sampurin Singh

Knox, Mr K A
Ferguson, Mr and Mrs, child, M M
Ecke, Mr and Mrs F W
Robertson, Mr L J
Crump, Mrs
Mac Robert, Sir A
Wilkins, Mr C F
Beechey, Mr H
Barlow, Miss E M
Clothier, Mr and Mrs H
Glazebrook, Mr N S
Ousley, Miss
O'Donnell, Mrs
Alder, Mr W
Grimshaw, Mr C M W
French, Capt C A
Kemball, Mrs
Framjee, Mr J D
Eyre, Lt H B
Holdich, Mrs H A and maid
Criper, Mr W E
Donald, Rev G H
Brook, Miss E
Taylor, Mrs A H
Moberley, Capt H S
Midford, Capt Hon C B and Lady
Wood, Mr
Thompson, Maj C P
Smith, Mr V G H
Hodson, Col and Mrs G B
Watson, Mrs J
Duff, Mrs J
Rees, Mr J C
Fox, Mr H B
Nuttall, Mr A C
Treadgold, Mr H Y N
Glazebrook, Mrs H S
Framji, Mr, Mrs and Miss F S, child and maid
Native Servant, (Male)
Mullaby, Brig Genl H
Hammick, Miss
Wilkinson, Mr
Jesalsohn, Mr
Gouldsmith, Mr J
Anderson, Mr C W
Mansfield, Mr A
Milne, Mr A
Griffin, Mrs H D
Unna, Mr O W
Franstadt, Mr A
Heslop, Mr S
Macintosh, Mr W
Mannheim, Mr R
Casavellier, Mr L
Phelps, Mr S G
Watson, Lt Col H D
Hopkins, Mr G H
Mouradin, Mr M
Stein, Mr and Mrs E N
Crooker, Mrs
Mumford, Mr and Mrs W M
Thellusson, Hon P Valet
Powell, Dr A
Jones, Mr and Mrs A Q
Aleyanak, Mr A
Scott Irving, Mr D
Wallace, Mr J
Dupree, Mr and Mrs M
Dural, Rajah
Abercrombie, Mrs W D
Thompson, Lt Col H M
Tattersfield, Mr J E
Brocklehurst, Mr H Q
Blabes, Mr R B
Kidwai, Mr M H
Bompas, Mr C H
Humphries, Mr H J
Heppers, Ayaah
King, Capt and Mrs R G
Collin, Mr and Mrs E W
Spink, Mr H H M
Ogden, Mr A W.
Spence, Mr D
Kedd, Mr W
Stewart, Capt W A
Brett, Mrs G
Bright, Mr A T

FROM BRINDISI.

mith, Maj C A
Horne, Maj J M
Jones, Mr W
Iman Syed Hasan
Jones, Mr L L
Thomson, Mr W H
Macnaghton, Mr H
White, Mr B A
Campbell, Mr H C
Hill, Mrs, J B
Barimor, Mr W
Tullock, Maj Genl J W J
Glover, Mr R B

FROM PORT SAID.—Butler, Maj A H

FROM GIBRALTER.

Henderson, Mr H M
Metzler, Mr and Mrs C B

FROM ADEN TO BOMBAY.—Macdonald, Mr C H

FROM LONDON TO KARACHI.

Barker, Capt and Mrs, child and infnt, nurse
Booth, Mr J S
Moncrieff, Mr A L M
Ravenscroft, Mr J S
Mitchell, Mr C
Pughe, Mr O L
Fenton, Hon W W Mrs and Miss
Thomas, Mrs
Wilson, Mr G A
Bird, Miss W nurse, child, and infnt
Bailey, Mr A C G

FROM MARS. TO KARACHI.

Knox, Maj S C Mrs
Bles, Mr and Mrs J
Roddy, Mrs
Younghusband, Brig Genl G.
Livesay, Mr W
Ellis, Mrs R
Younghusband, Mrs J
James, Capt C A
Young, Dr M Y
Lavki, Mr N
Wollas, Dr. P Mrs
Hodgkins, Lt J R
Collings-Wells Miss

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WILL FORMS of different kinds.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, October 20.

2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	... 80 1-8 unchgd
3 per cent. Rentes ...	... 97 unchgd
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ...	... 93 1-2—1-4
1-2 per cent. Government Securities	63 1-16 unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	... 26 3-16—1-16
Do. 2 months hence ...	26 5-16—1-16
Closing Tone of Silver—Easier.	
Silver in New York ...	... 56 7-8+1-8
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs—	25-28 1-2+1 1-2
Do. Berlin	20·47 1-2+1 1-2
Do. New York ...	4·86 1-2+1-4
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 p.c.	since 20 10-10
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight...	4 9-16+3-16
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight.	4 1-2+1-4
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months...	4 7-8+5-8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months...	4 7-8+5-8
Interest day to-day loans ...	... 3 3-4+1 7-8
Do. of day market loans ...	... 3 1-2+1 1-8
Bar Gold (per oz.) ...	... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ...	... 1-3-15 1-2

Mails.—The Bombay Mails of 8th instant, arrived at Brindisi on 19th afternoon.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullions	...£32,000,000	Dec. £ 19,00,000
Public Deposits	...£ 7,100,000	Inc. £ 800,000
Other Deposits	...£41,900,000	Dec. £ 3,600,000
Government Securities	£15,000,000	. Unchanged.
Other Securities	...£29,000,000	Dec. £ 12,00,000
Notes and Gold	...£22,890,000	Dec. £ 19,00,000

MANCHESTER, October 20.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spots...	...Good demand.
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	Steady.
Manchester	Firm.
Total Sales	8,000
Sales in East Indian ...	150
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500
Imports	32,000
Mid-Americans	7·95+9
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown ...	... 12 7-16+1-16

	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.
Cotton Delivery	7·61	7·60	7·60
	—2	—2	—2
	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.
Mid. Uplands	7·61	7·61	7·62
G. O. C.	—1	—2	—1
	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.
Liverpool	7·62	7·63	7·61
	—1	—1	—2

NEW YORK, October 19.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON:—

	bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	57,000
Do Last year	54,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	17,000
Do. Exports to Continent	17,000
Spot Cotton—	14·45 unchgd

Futures at New York .... Dec. 14·22—18; Do at New York .... Mar. 14·40—14 — Declined owing to unfavorable cables and to longs unloading.

NEW ORLEANS.—

Spot Cotton	... 14 3-8 unchgd
Futures—Month of Dec. ...	14·23— 3
Do. do. Mar. ...	14·50— 4

Closing Tone of Futures—Quiet.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs C.I.F. 36
Do Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do Name of Ports—London.
Do Whether Sellers.—Buyers.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship. ... 47
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 45 3-4
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 39 lbs. ex-ship 40 1-2
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship... 60
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata 67 1-4
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Port—Hamburg.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Done.

COFFEE.

In New York Fair Rio No. 7 quality. 10 7-8

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags, ... 12 5 1-4
Months of Shipment, May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... 6-4—Value—Quiet but steady.

ARRIVALS.

"Nera."

IVORY.

The following quantities have arrived to date for the quarterly sales; 25th October:—

Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	
28	1	1	3	East Indian.
21	19	0	26	Egyptian.
0	4	2	10	Abyssinian.
8	13	3	20	West Coast African.
0	3	3	19	Lisbon.
2	10	2	25	Sea Horse Teeth and Boars Tusk.
0	1	0	9	Rhinoceros Horns.
61	14	3	0	

Deliveries since July auction 62 1-2 Tons.

STATISTICS.

	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905
Imported 1st Jan. to 30th Sept. ...	231	234	204	209	178	205
Deliveries Ditto ...	216	227	160	188	177	199
Stock 30th Sept......	95	92	107	59	51	63
Landed during Sept.	26					
Deliveries Ditto "	8					

IVORY QUOTATIONS.

FROM HALE AND SON.

	Solid End.	Hollow End.	Hole.	Prices.
No. 1 Centres hard round ...(No. 3)	3 at 3¼	3⅜ at 3⅝	up to 2½	per cwt.
(" 4)		3½ at 3¾		
(" 5)		3¾ at 3⅞		£ 70
(" 6)		3⅞ at 4		
No. 2 Centres, hard round ...(No. 7)	3 at 3¼	4 at 4⅛	up to 2½	£ 67
(" 8)		4 at 4¼		
(" 9)		4 at 4½		
X Centres, hard round	3 at 4	3½ at 4½	up to 2½	£ 62
Soft Centres, round...	3 at 3⅜	3⅜ at 4½	"	£ 73
Soft X Centres ...				£ 72
Soft Flat X Centres.				£ 70
No. 1 Centres, hard flat ...(No. 3)	3 at 3⅜	3⅜ at 3⅝	up to 2½	
(" 4)		3½ at 3¾		£ 63
(" 5)		3¾ at 3⅞		
(" 6)		3⅞ at 4		
No. 2 Centres, hard flat (No. 7)	3 at 3⅜	4 at 4⅛	up to 2½	
(" 8)		4 at 4¼		£ 64
(" 9)		4¼ at 4½		
Flat X ...				£ 61
	Cut End.	Hollow End.		
Bengal Hollows, round hard ... ... B	2⅝ at 3	3¼ at 3½		£ 61-5
C	2½ at 2¾	3 at 3½		
D	2¼ at 2½	2¾ at 3¼		£ 59
Bengal Hollows, flat hard ... ... B	2⅝ at 3	3¼ at 3½		£ 51
C	2½ at 2¾	3 at 3½		
D	2¼ at 2½	2¾ at 3¼		£ 48-10
Ball Hollows, hard or soft ... ... A	3 at 3½	3	soft A	£ 70
B	2⅝ at 3	2⅝	" B	£ 68
			Hard A	£ 70
			" B	£ 68
C	2½ at 2¾	2¼ at 2¾		£ 60
D	2¼ at 2½	2¼ at 2½		£ 39
E	at 2¼	2 at 2¼		£ 35
Points usual assortment				36

The following are the rates for American and Egyptian Cotton as quoted as compared with the last week:—

	13th Oct.	20th Oct.	Difference
In Liverpool—			
Spot ...	8 18	7·96	—22
Oct.-Nov. ...	7·88	7·66	—22
April-May ...	7·82	7·62	—20
In New York—			
Spot ...	14·95	14·45	—50
Dec. Futures ...	14·79	14·22	—57
Mar. Futures ...	14·82	14·40	—36
In New Orleans—			
Spot ...	14 5-8	14 3-8	—1-4
Dec. Futures ...	14·65	14·23	—42
Mar. Futures ...	14·95	14·50	—45
Egyptian ...	12 5-16	12 7-16	+1-8

YARN.

The Port Trust warehouses show a balance of 3,678 packages which shows a drop of 392 bales over last month's stock. The stock in 1909 was 11,745 bales and the big decrease is due to high prices ruling in Manchester. There is good inquiry of various spinnings from dealers but prices are too high to result in business.

Home Prices are as under:—
2-30 s Grey 12d.
2-30 s Bleached 13d.
2-40 s Grey 12 7-8d.
2-40 s Bleached 13 7-8d.
2-60 s Grey 16 3-4d.
2 60 s Bleached 17 1-2d.
2-80 s Grey 21 1-2d.
2-80 s Bleached.
2-100 s Grey 27 1-2d.

Local prices are as under:— per lb.

30 s Water ...	...Rs. 0 10 6 to 0 11 6	
40 s " ...	... " 0 11 6 to 0 12 0	
40 s Glasgow ...	... " 0 11 9 to 0 12 0	
40 s Mull ...	... " 0 11 9 to 0 12 0	
60 s Mull ...	... " 1 2 0 to 1 6 0	
2-100 s Grey ...	... " 1 11 9	
2-100 s Bleached ...	... " 1 13 6	
2-80 s Grey ...	... " 1 5 3	
2-80 s Bleached...	... " 1 8 0	
2-30 s Grey ...	... " 0 12 6	
2-30 s Bleached...	... " 0 13 0	
2-40 s Grey ...	... " 0 12 3	
2-40 s Bleached...	... " 0 13 6	
2-60 s Grey ...	... " 1 1 6	
2-60 s Bleached...	... " 1 0 3	

MERCERISED YARN.

Although price for Egyptian cotton has advanced, still the local selling prices are too low on account of big stock. There is no chance of any improvement in the near future in these goods.

		Rs.
2-84 s Grey	at	26 1-2d
2-80 s Grey	"	25 1-2d
2-80 s Bleached	"	26 1-2d
2-84 s Bleached	"	27 1-2d

Local prices are as under:— Per lb.

2-80 s Grey M. Yarn ...	Rs. 1 9 0
2-80 s Bleached ...	" 1 9 0
2-84 s Grey ...	" 1 9 0
2-84 s Bleached ...	" 1 11 0
2-60 s Grey ...	" 1 5 0
2-60 s Bleached ...	" 1 6 6

GREY GOODS.

The Port Trust Warehouses show a decrease of 776 bales over last month's stock. In 1909 the stock was 25,054 bales, whilst this year it has dropped to 18,035 bales which clearly proves that the dealers could not pay the high prices demanded from Manchester which has curtailed the shipments. In spite of the decline in cotton prices this week are very firm and no business of any importance is reported. The price for G. P. Drills has advanced to 13·5.

Rallis (Original Fari)	Rs. 5 13 0
Do. (Imitation Fari)	No goods.
Do. 100,000	" 6 6 0
Do. 4025	" 5 3 0
Do. 7900	" 5 14 0
Do. Drills Majid	" 7 10 0
Do. Jacconets No. 18	" 3 8 6
Do. do. No. 636	" 3 5 0
Do. do. No. 138	" 2 14 0
Do. Mulls No. 525	" No goods.
Ritchie, Four Heads	" 6 1 0
Do. No. 1566	" No goods.
Forbes No. 651	" 5 9 6
Lyon, Shanker	" 6 0 6
Do. No. 1575	" No goods.
Do. Bhut Chap	" 6 8 0
Denhursts 5	" 6 15 0
Do. B B B	" 8 14 0
Do. B B	" 7 11 0
Bombay C No. 1500	" 5 12 6
Grahams No. 2730	" 5 10 0
Do. Yellow Horse 8lbs.	" 5 5 0
Flemings No. 463	" 5 3 0
Original Sinduris 8lbs	" 5 11 0
Macdonalds, Drills Queen	No goods.
Peppell Drills, American	" 10 9 0

WHITE GOODS.

The Port Trust Warehouses show a decrease of 3,136 packages over last month's stock and the balance now is 29,934 against 40,910 of last year. This week there was good upcountry demand in the Market. Dealers are demanding high prices for their holdings in face of the rise in Manchester. Prices for gold beading nainsooks have considerably advanced as the stock is very meagre. New business for the next season is very difficult to be had.

Graham's Nainsooks	77/7777	No goods.
Do. do. ...	88/8888	Rs. 2 2 0
Do. do. ...	A I	" 2 8 0
Do. do. ...	199/399	" 2 14 0
Do. Mulls ...	9/999	" 3 11 0
Do. do. ...	9999	" 4 5 0
Rallis Nainsooks ...	2600	" 1 13 0
Do. do. ...	61/81	" 1 15 6
Do. do. ...	7070/9090	" 2 1 6
Do. do. ...	9999	" 2 5 0
Do. do. ...	5300/9300	" 2 7 6
Do. do. ...	7/27	" 2 8 0
Do. do. ...	88/98	" 2 12 0
Do. do. ...	39620	" 2 14 6
Rallis Mulls ...	55	" 1 4 0
Do. do. ...	Sun	" 1 7 0
Do. do. ...	1170	" 1 8 0
Do. do. ...	1270	" 1 8 6
Do. do. ...	50/60	" 2 15 6
Do. do. ...	6/600	" 3 13 0
Do. do. ...	6000	" 4 7 6
Do. do. ...	88	" 3 7 0
Ritchie Nainsooks ...	3939/5959	" 1 13 0
Do. do. ...	3500/5520	" 3 0 0
Do. Mulls ...	1260	" 1 10 6
Do. do. ...	(Jovala).	" 2 8 0
Lyon Nainsooks ...	4545/6767	" 2 0 3
Greaves do ...	8000	" 3 1 6
Do. Mulls ...	5060	" 1 10 0
Do. Nainsooks	30/50000	" 2 1 6
Shaw Wallace's " ...	Motor Car.	" No Goods.
Macdonald Mulls ...	64	" 2 8 0
Liepmanns shirtings...	1500s.	" 10 0 0
Holland ...	40000	" 11 0 0
Do. ...	X X X X	" 10 0 0
Lyon	C 4000	" 12 10 0
Horrocks Shirtings...	M O	" 12 8 0
Do. do. ...	M H	" 13 6 0
Do. do. ...	E F	" 16 8 0
Do. do. ...	S O	" 20 8 0

BOMBAY, October 21.

EXCHANGE.

The market was steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. for T 1s. 4 7-32d. for demand and 1s. 4 11-32d. for 3 months' sight credits.

We quote:—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-16d. to 1 4 3-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 3-32d.
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready ...	... 1s. 4 5-32d.
Credits 3 m/s " ...	... 1s. 4 11-32d.
" " Forward ...	... 1s. 4 11-32d.
" 6 m/s Ready	1s. 4 1-2d. to 1s. 4 17-32d.
Francs 3 m/s "	171 3-4
Marks 3 m/s "	139 1-2
60 d/s. Hongkong	138 3-4
" Shanghai	187 1-4
" Japan	149

BULLION.

Bar silver in London closed 1-16 down both for ready and forwards and New York advanced by 1-8. Locally the silver market opened at Rs. 75-4-0, London market having declined, and private advices reported "easier" which caused the local market steady and demand being continued during the day, prices advanced by two annas and closed at Rs. 75-6-0.

The Gold market remained easier; upcountry and local demand being dull prices declined by half to three-quarter of an anna. Sovereigns were in little less demand and prices are well maintained.

GOLD.

	Rs. a. p.
8 touch Fakirsett	23 9 0
97 touch Chintu	23 7 0

Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch 23 15 6

National Bank	24 0 9
Chartered Bank	23 15 9
Sovereigns Shield	15 2 0
Do. Dragon	15 0 0
Australian	24 0 3
English Gold	24 0 0
Native Bullion	23 15 0
Indian Specie Bank ...	23 15 0

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	75 5 0
117 Penny Ready	75 4 0
Local per tola	0 11 9

FUTURES.

First Settlement	75 6 0
Second do	75 10 0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—Firm. London quotation was 3d. up. Demand for ready and forward being more prices were put up by an anna.

Rapeseed.—Firm. London price remained unchanged. Demand originated good but sellers being firm prices advanced by two annas.

Wheat.—Quiet. London quotation was the same. Moderate business is passing and prices are unchanged.

Castorseed, Cottonseed, Groundnuts, Mouraseed and Gingellyseed.—Quiet and steady. Demand seemed as usual and very little business has been done. Prices are well maintained.

Poppyseed.—Firm. Demand being more prices advanced by two annas.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold	...Rs. 13 9 0
Linseed, Small	... " 13 6 0
Linseed, Brown	... " 13 10 0
RAPESEED—	
Brown Delhi	... " 6 8 0
Brown Cawnpore	... " 6 7 0
Yellow do.	... " 7 8 0
Do. Gujarat	... " 7 14 0
Brown Katni	... " 7 8 0
Poppyseed	... " 10 6 0
Castorseed	... " 39-8 to 40-8
WHEAT—	
Pissi	... " 31 to 33
Hard Red	... " 30 to 31
GINGELLYSEED—	
Yellow Hinganghat	... " 54 to 55
Rai Khandesh—	... " 70 to 90
Mowraseed	... " 7 12 0
Groundnuts	... " 44 to 46
Cottonseed	... " 25-8 to 26-8
Maize	... " 17 to 18
Wheat Yellow	... " 38 to 40
Khandwa	... " 40 to 45
Bajaro	... " 27 to 30
Joowar	... " 17 to 19
Gram	... " 21 to 24
Minbara	... " 55 to 57
Brown Jubbulpore	... " 49 to 50
Brown Meggi	... " 49 to 50
Kabra	... " 54 to 56
Black Kutni	... " 48 to 49
Myrabollams	... " 19 to 20

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 20th October, 1910:—

Wheat	7,315 cwts
Linseed	3,126 "
Rapeseed	5,770 "
Gingellyseed	7,076 "
Poppyseed	281 "
Groundnuts...	786 "
Castorseed	2,722 "
Rice	3,014 "
Myrabollams	1,850 "
Cottonseed	1,910 "
Mowraseed	60 "
Gram	1,503 "
Joowar	522 "
Maize	100 "

The following are the weekly receipts of wheat, seeds and produce into Bombay:—

......	Total for the week ending 20th Oct. 1910.	Since 1st Jan. 1910	Since 1st Jan. 1909
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Wheat	79079	3353204	3906046
Linseed	9183	2450143	1627842
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds...	33835	2151912	1333998
Gingellyseed	28173	1935609	823096
Poppyseed	2377	611597	623197
Groundnuts	1898	642574	251656
Castorseed	16329	1169579	1289284
Rice	55409	4712158	5688644
Myrabollams	4345	1147294	689814
Cottonseed	16383	6178188	2540868
Mowraseed	2257	321432	592306
Gram	13859	690608	652239
Joowar	3847	325789	342612
Maize	320	77819	19928

LOCAL YARNS.

The local yarn market is weak but prices are maintained. On account of the rise in Exchange business is for the time being paralysed.

The fortnight sales of Shanghai report 500 bales sold, unsold stock 37,000 bales and the stock with Chinese Merchants 25,000 bales. Exchange is 191.

Hongkong reports state no sales, unsold stock to be 34,000 bales and stock with Chinese merchants 27,000 bales and exchange 141. The tone of the market is reported as weak.

SHARES.

The market remains steady and unchanged during the week, there being limited transactions reported. The Bank of Bombay shares have advanced gradually to Rs. 1,555; Bank of Bengal are steady at Rs. 1,535; Bank of India's have declined to Rs. 61; Bombay Merchants Bank shares are quiet at Rs. 9 1-2; Eastern Bank shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 75 1-2 and Bank of Burma's at Rs. 125; Indian Specie Bank shares have improved to Rs. 57. In Mill Companies, Central India's have ruled at and about Rs. 1,810; Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares are unchanged at Rs. 1,620; Crescent's are quiet at Rs. 77 1-2; David's have ruled at and about Rs. 382 1-2; Fazulbhoy Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 205; Finley Mill shares are unchanged at Rs. 245; Kohinoor's are quiet at Rs. 670; Maneckji Petit's have kept steady at and about Rs. 2,800; New City of Bombay are unchanged at Rs. 755; Phoenix are quiet at Rs. 78 3-4; Standard's have declined to Rs. 1,040; Swadeshi's are unchanged at Rs. 1,090; Vishnu Cotton ordinary shares have been placed at Rs. 520. In miscellaneous companies, Baroda Tramway Co. shares have changed hands at Rs. 60; Bombay Burma Trad. Corp. are quiet at 517 1-2; Bombay Electric S. and Tramways Co., Ltd., ordinary shares are steady at Rs. 111 and preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 166; Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 267 1-2 and preference shares have kept unchanged at Rs. 277 1-2; a good lot of Central India Mining Co. shares has been put through at Rs. 28; Phillip's are quiet at Rs. 37; Port Canning and Land Impv. Co. shares have changed hands at and about Rs. 757 1-2; Shivrajpur's have improved to Rs. 16 1-4; Tata Iron and Steel Co. ordinary shares were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 28 1-2 and deffered at Rs. 76 1-2 during the earlier part of the week and preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 97 1-2; Treacher's are quiet at Rs. 500. Press shares are quiet: Mofussil's at Rs. 915, New Berar's at Rs. 577 1-2, Indian Cotton at Rs. 151 1-4, New Prince of Wales at Rs. 745 and Volkart at Rs. 640. In Railway Companies, Ahmedabad Prantej are unchanged at Rs. 615 and Ahmedabad Dholka's at Rs. 121; Tapti Valley's have changed hands at Rs. 482 1-2. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

COTTON.

Liverpool was 1 to 2 points down, New York remained unchanged and futures 18 and 14 down. The tone of the local market for ready lots was week and demand for ready and forwards being moderate prices were unchanged. Opener received 4 to 5 down. The market for new crop remained irregular and dem and being nominal prices fluctuated by Re. 1 to Rs. 2. Business in New Broach was done in the morning at Rs. 312, but demand being poor prices advanced to Rs. 313 1-2 at the close.

We learn of the following purchases:—

400	Japan T Co......	Bengal......	270-275
300	W Wolf and Sons	Do	285
300	S J David.........	Do	230
100	Bombay Co	Khandesh...	283
100	Swadeshi Mills ...	Bengal......	268
100	Hindustan Mills...	Khandesh...	276
100	Indo-China Mills..	Bengal......	270
200	A Moritz Co	Do	269 Nov
500	Ralli Bros	Khandesh...	269-270

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine ...	253
" F Good ...	241
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine ...	266
" F Good ...	254
Sind Punjab Fine ...	264
" F Good ...	252
Khandesh Fine ...	280
" F Good ...	270
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine ...	299
" F Good ...	289
Akola Khangaum Fine ...	293
" F Good ...	283
Amraoti Fine ...	293
" F Good ...	283
Yeotmal Fine ...	304
" F Good ...	294
Nagpore ...	308
F Good ...	298
Wardha Hinganghat Fine ...	311
" F Good ...	301
Methia Fine ...	280
" F Good ...	270
Broach Gin Fine ...	335
" F Good ...	327
Broach Gin Good ...	314
Comptah Gin ...	320
Sawginned Good, ...	322
Westerns H. G. ...	304
Do M G ...	310

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 20th October, 1910:—

	Bales.
Khandeish	...... "
Central India...	...... "
Barsi and Nagur	120 "
Berar	...... "
Central Provinces	37 "
Oomras...	157 "
Dholera	...... "
Broach...	...... "
Coompta and Dharwar ...	60 "
Westerns	...... "
Bengals (N. W. P.)... ...	2,199 "
Bengal Rajputana	...... "
Sind	...... "
Persian	...... "
American	...... "
Other Sorts	...... "
Egyptian	...... "
Total ...	2,416 "

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season:—

......	Total for week 20th Oct.	Total since 1st Oct. 1910.	Total same time lastseason 1908.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	...	......	......
Central India... ...	...	34	......
Barsee and Nagur ...	120	120	426
Berar	96	125	......
Central Provinces ...	419	681	......
Total Oomras ...	635	960	426
Dhollaras	399	1,321	973
Broach	67	67	248
Compta and Dharwar.	1,032	3,848	1,133
Westerns	149	359	2,391
Bengals N. W. Provinces) ...	5,903	7,691	33,567
Bengals (Rajputana)...	...	216	197
Sind	...	......	4
Persian	...	38	634
American	...	......	298
Egyptian	99	99	120
Other sorts	...	......	......
Total ...	8,284	14,599	39,991

LIVERPOOL, October 21.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Easier.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	8,060
Future Delivery Prices:—	
Oct.—Nov.	7·61— 5
Nov.—Dec.	7·58— 4
Dec.—Jan.	7·55— 4
Jan.—Feb.	7·56— 5
Feb.—Mar.	7·57— 5
Mar.—Apl.	7·57— 5
Apl.—May	7·57— 5
May.—June	7·58— 5
June—July	7·56— 5

Bombay Cotton Trade Association Ltd. Cotton Statistics:—

	1909-10	1908-09	Difference.
Receipts for the week	8,284	19,603	— 11,319
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 20th Oct.	14,599	39,991	— 25,392
Shipts for the week Europe	13,133	5,063	+ 8,070
China and Japan... Coast Ports........	350	1,092	— 742
Total	13,488	6,155	+ 7,328
Totalshipts from 1st Oct. to 20th Oct. Europe	39,161	9,215	+ 29,946
China	......	......	
Japan	2,400	2,494	— 94
Coast Ports	182	796	— 614
Total	41,743	12,505	+ 29,238
Afloat in harbour, Europe.........	750	500	+ 250
China .... Japan .... Coast Ports.........	2,295	500	+ 1,795

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1909 to 17th Sept. 1910—19,319 bales.
Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1909 to 30th June 1910—7,896 bales.

FREIGHTS.

Ports.	This Month Seed.	This Month Cotton.	Next Month Seed.	Next Month Cotton.
Antwerp ...	......	......	15 0	15 6
Dunkirk ...	16 0	16 6	15 6	16 0
Havre	......	......	15 6	16 0
Hull	......	......	14 6	15 6
Liverpool ...	......	......	15 6	16 0
Marseilles ...	......	......	15 6	16 0
Genoa	16 6	19 0	15 6	16 0
London... ...	......	......	15 0	16 0
Hamburg ...	18 6	19 6	15 6	16 0
Trieste ...	......	......	17 0	18 0
Venice ...	......	......	17 0	18 0
Open Ports,				
December ...	15 6			
Jan-May ...	15 3			

COAL.

	Ready. Rs.	Forwards. Rs.
Heilger's Anthracite Coal ...	13-0	13-0
Do. Standard " ...	12-0	12-8

METALS.

The Copper Market has considerably advanced and the last quotation was £70. This sudden rise is reported to be due to the curtailment of raw material. Makers have sold so far ahead as February and it seems there is no chance of a decline in the near future. The local price has not advanced in sympathy with prices ruling on the other side. Sales are reported at £68-15 to £69 of various firms. In yellow metal the rate for English is £58-10 but at this price no forward contracts are made. Sales of Rex are reported at £56-15 for near shipments.

We quote:—

		lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4		21, 28, 35, 42, 56, 63, 70, 77, 84	Rs. 54 4
Yellow Metal Sheets		21, 28, 35, 42, 49, 56	" 45 4 to 45 6
Tin Ingots ...		...	" 44 0
Spelter	S M, M M, J, G	...	" 20 8
Georgshutte		...	" 22 6
Copper Ingots	K S	...	" 48 4
Copper Sheetings...		lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14	" 57 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings.		lbs. 14, 16, 10, 12	46 1-2 to 49 1-2

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Thursday, October 20.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullion Rs.	Coin, Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Coin, Other Coin. Rs.
10 Boxes	... 7,10,400	......	......
4 do	... .	2,25,000	......
1 Box	... 76,800	......	......
5 Boxes	... 1,07,520	75,000	......
1 Box	... .	36,000	......
2 Boxes	... 1,53,600	......	......

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions Rs.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
3 Boxes	......	5,200	......

Importers.	Vessel.	From
Chartered Bank of India ...	Mantua	London
Yokohama Specie Bank ...	do	do
National Bank of India Ltd	do	do
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	do	do
Eastern Bank Ltd ...	do	do
C. Vadilal ...	Kola	Muscat

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 19th October 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	2	2,315
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	17	20,366

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Bank of Bombay	500	500	13 p.c.	1555
Bank of India	100	50	6 "	61
Bank of Bengal	500	500	13 "	1535
Bank of Madras............	500	500	10 "	1335
Bank of Burmah	100	100		125
Eastern Bank	...	...	...	75½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld..............	100	10		9½
Specie Bank	100	50		57
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld.	100	100		270
Punjab National Bank...	100	100	10 "	160
People's Bank of India...	50	30		33
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Credit Bank of India Ld...	50	10	Nil	10
Chartered Bank............	£20	£20	14 p.c.	£58
Mercantile Bank	£25	£12½	6 "	£17
Do.	25	12	6 "	
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld.	$125 £25	$125 £25	£2 12 p.c.	

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	yr. 20	485
Alliance	1000	1000	...	70
Berar Mfg	200	200	...	160
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	40	200 N
Bombay Dyeing and M. Co..................	250	250	15½	525
Bombay United	250	250	20	255
Century	100	100	5	210
Central India	500	500	55	1810
China	1000	1000	...	700
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	500
Colaba Land and Mill	700	700	50	1120
Coronation Mills	500	500	...	600
Connaught	300	300	...	182
Coorla	1000	1000	...	515
Crescent	100	100	...	77½
Currimbhoy	1000	1000	...	1010
Crown	1000	1000	...	500
David	250	250	...	382½
Emperor Edward	500	500	...	650
Empress	500	500	...	175½
Edward Sassoon Mill......	200	200	nil	206
Fazulbhoy	250	250	10 p.c.	205
Framji Petit	1000	1000	60	1470
Finlay Mills	250	250	...	245
Gold Mohur	500	500	...	200
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	415
Howard and Bullough	500	500	15	350
Hyderabad	1000	1000	60	1200
Imperial Cotton............	500	500	...	95
Indian Mfg	1000	1000	...	370
Indo-China Mfg............	1000	1000	75	750
James Greaves	500	500	...	220
Jamshed Mfg............	250	250	...	165
Jivraj Baloo	1000	1000	...	375
Jubilee Mills	1000	1000	...	200
Khandesh	1000	610	25	900
Khatow Makonjee.........	1000	1000	25	750
Kohinoor	500	500	15	670
Leopold	100	100	...	25
Lakshmi Cotton............	1000	1000	yr. 100	1455
Madras United	1000	1000	80	2700
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	75	2800
Morarji Goculdas	1000	1000	150	3250
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning	30	30	...	...
Moon	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	5	187½
New City of Bombay	500	500	30	755
Phoenix	100	100	...	78¾
Presidency	1000	1000	yr. 40	450
Queen	1000	1000	nil	400
Ripon	1000	1000	50 div.	550
Sassoon Cotton	1000	1000	60	840
Sassoon Silk............	500	500	yr. 35	600
Sholapur	1000	1000	150	4300
S. Mahratha	250	250	15	170
Standard Mills	500	500	60	1040
Sun	250	250	nil	105
Swam	250	250	nil	235
Swadesh	...	...	...	1090
Textile	500	500	25	900
Vishnu Cotton ....O.	500	500	nil	520
Do. ......P.	400	400	nil	610
Western India	1000	1000	25	410

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

Al'ok Ashdown & Co......	100	100	6 p.c.	242
All India Ut. Co. Ld......	100	20	...	14
Bamankua	10	10	...	8½
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6 p.c.	32½
Badham Pile	100	100	...	93
Baroda Tram. Co	100	100	4 p.c.	60
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p.c.	517½
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld. ....O.	£10	£10	6 p.c.	111
Do. do. P.	£10	£10	...	166
Bombay Ice Mfg.	100	100	...	16
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	40	960
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	...	...
Bombay S. N. Co. ......O.	250	250	10	267½
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	277½
Bemangha	...	...	...	...
Central I. M. Co., Ld. ...	10x	10x	3½	28
Delhi Flour............	200	200	10	100
Empire of I L. A.	500	50	18 p.c.	173
John Roberts and Co. ...	100	100	10	205
Josts Fans Supply Co. ...	100	50	6	58
Kemp and Co............	200	175	10½	170
Karachi Landing	200	75	12	95
Marcks and Co	100	100	10	115o
Marsland Price and Co O.	100	100	4 p.c.	...
Do. do. P.	100	100	7 p.c.	...
Napier Hotel Co.	100	100	...	...
Oriental Govt L. A. Co.	200	50	...	225
Oriental Mining	...	...	...	6d
Phillips and Co.........	40	40	...	37
Port Canning Co.	1000	1000	...	757½
Shivrajpore Syn. etc. ...	10	10	...	16¼
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co.	100	100	...	110
Soundy and Co.........	100	100	...	N.
Tata Iron Steel Co. Ld. C.	75	35	...	28
D.	30	30	...	76½
P.	150	70	...	97¼
Thacker and Co.	100	100	25 p.c.	250x
Telephone Co............	25	25	...	40
Treacher and Co.	500	500	...	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	8 p.c.	615
Amritsar-Patty	100	100	5 "	125
Sindh Light Railway Ld	100	100	4½ "	120
Tapti-Valley Railway Co	500	500	4 "	482½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	6 "	121

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell 1

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 8th October.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 8th October 1910.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec.	1606·65	775863	10152526	10928589
I. M. Ry. System	1178·02	206391	2362628	2569019
A. D. C. Ry......	125·66	37053	418 81	455834
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	937	22376	23313
Total...	2950·62	1020244	12956311	13976555
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 8th October 1909.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec..	1606·65	764353	8801827	9566180
I. M. Ry. System	1178·04	213945	2128843	2342788
A. D. C. Ry. ...	125·66	27802	332331	360133
B.-K. Ry.........	40·29	1010	15736	16806
Total .	2950·64	1007170	11278737	12285907
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. R.	......	+ 11510	+ 1350699	+ 1362209
I. M. Ry.	—0·02	— 7554	+ 233785	+ 226231
A. D. C. R.	......	+ 9251	+ 86450	+ 95701
Baran-Kotah R.	......	— 133	+ 6640	+ 6507

Note.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st August, 1910.

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 8th Oct. on 339·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week........	Rs. 18,000	Rs. 6,000	Rs.	Rs. 24,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	53	18	......	71
For previous 13 weeks of half year	1,89,576	1,06,395	299	2,96,270
Totalfor14weeks	2,07,576	1,12,395	299	3,20,270
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	9,066	4,641	84	13,791
Per mile of Ry..	27	14	......	41
Total to corresponding date...	83,039	61,650	934	1,45,623

Increase for the week ....Rs. 10,209
Do to date ....Rs. 1,74,647

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 8th Oct. on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.........	Rs. 1,45,000	Rs. 2,40,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 3,89,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	287	476	8	771
For previous 13 weeks of half year	19,33,679	25,24,638	56,298	45,14,615
Totalfor14weeks	20,78,679	27,64,638	60,298	49,03,615
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,22,640	1,99,555	5,869	3,28,064
Per mile of Ry...	243	396	11	650
Total to corresponding date...	22,71,743	22,79,047	76,413	46,27,203

Increase for the week ....Rs. 60,936
Do. to date ....Rs. 2,76,412

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th Oct. 1910, on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week......	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 10,000	Rs.	Rs. 15,000
Or per mile of Railway	35	71	......	106
For previous 13 weeks of half year	78,806	1,83,374	181	2,62,361
Totalfor14weeks	83,806	1,93,374	181	2,77,361
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,528	13,600	......	20,128
Per mile of Ry..	46	97	......	143
Total to corresponding date	80,202	1,98,489	1,618	2,80,309

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 5,128
Increase to date ....Rs. 2,948

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 8th Oct. on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.........	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs.	Rs. 1,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	29	29	......	58
For previous 13 weeks of half year	7,034	3,552	26	10,642
Totalfor14weeks	7,564	4,052	26	11,642
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	542	365	......	907
Per mile of Ry..	31	21	......	52
Total to corresponding date..	7,062	3,972	31	11,065

Increase for the week ....Rs. 98
Do. to date ....Rs. 577

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 8th Oct. on 1,773·41 miles open.

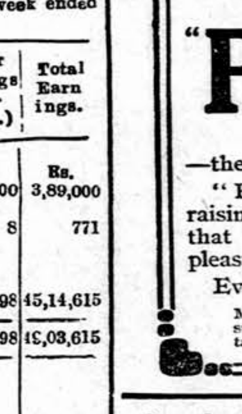
	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.........	Rs. 2,17,000	Rs. 2,20,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 4,44,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	122	124	4	250
For previous 13 weeks of half year	28,46,663	27,87,244	90,441	57,24,448
Totalfor14weeks	30,63,663	30,07,344	97,441	61,68,448
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,33,026	2,26,224	5,608	3,64,858
Per mile of Ry..	75	128	3	206
Total to corresponding date...	24,49,842	25,79,606	94,594	51,24,042

Increase for the week ....Rs. 79,142
Do. to date ....Rs. 10,44,406

ODD SKIN HUMOUR LASTED 28 YEARS.

Covering Body and Arms—Cause Seemed to be Poisoning from Dye—Doctors and So-Called 'Cures' had No Effect—Quick Improvement and Permanent

CURE FOLLOWED USE OF CUTICURA REMEDIES



"About twenty-eight years ago I had a skin trouble break out about my body from my neck to my hips and to my wrists in a sort of watery wart. I consulted doctors and they did not do any good. I tried all sorts of so-called 'cures' for the skin but they had no effect. I was persuaded, about six months ago, to try Cuticura. I did so and, provided with Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Pills, I set to work. To my surprise and pleasure, after nine or ten days they (the eruptions) began to disappear. Now they are all disappeared and a permanent cure effected by the sole use of the Cuticura Remedies. Arthur Laing, 13, Hamilton St., Monkwearmouth, Sunderland, Durham, England, Dec. 9, 1909."

Mr. Laing also says: "The only cause that I know of is through wearing a fancy woolen shirt, a new one, before it was washed. As I sweat greatly I fancy the poison from the dye entered the skin and caused blood-poisoning. It did itch but there was no discharge."

FOR HAIR AND SKIN

To prevent dry, thin and falling hair, remove dandruff, allay itching and irritation and promote the growth and beauty of the hair, frequent shampoos with Cuticura Soap, assisted by occasional dressings with Cuticura Ointment, are usually effective when all other methods fail. These pure, sweet and gentle emollients are without rivals for preventing minor eruptions becoming chronic and for soothing and dispelling torturing, disfiguring eczemas, rashes, itchings, irritations and crustings.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 10, Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. Post-free, 32-page Cuticura Book on the Skin.

Make sure of success in your Bakings by using "PAISLEY FLOUR" (Trade Mark)

—the *sure* raising powder.

"Paisley Flour" does the raising so evenly and so well that home baking becomes a pleasure.

Even novices succeed well.

Made by Brown & Polson, and specially packed in tins, containing many useful recipes.

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

OCCULISTS & OPTICIANS,

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THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM

Who Offer their constituents Free Services of a Duly Qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from Various Eye Hospitals of Europe, Holding Genuine English Registrable Diplomas.

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EYESIGHT SPECIALIST,

Has TWENTY YEARS' experience in SIGHT TESTING RETINOSCOPICALLY.

WE HOLD

Highest Credentials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bengal, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M. V O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and Other High Personages.

STOCK:—LATEST and MOST PERFECT makes.

PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS.

TRY THE MAY BLOSSOM. THE MAY BLOSSOM TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.

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APPLY EARLY TO

CROFT, MODY & CO., BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO., Hummum Street, Fort.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, OCT. 7.

COOK IN LONDON.

A week or two ago we heard that Dr. Cook, of Polar fame, was heading again due North. Now the mysterious man has turned up in London. The New York "World" has discovered him. He is disguised—which makes the discovery the more creditable. However do these journalists manage it? Dr. Cook's disguise, we are assured, is simple but effective He has grown a beard, and his hair, which he formerly wore in a wide sweep over his head from left to right, is brought forward over his forehead, altering completely the aspect of the upper part of his face. Thus attired—drawn out — transmogorified — Dr. Cook has been performing the most intrepid feats. He has travelled a lot in various parts of the world—not in the Polar regions—but dropped into London in time to hear Commander Peary lecture before the Royal Geographical Society at the Albert Hall. At one time he was within twenty yards of Peary. This is ingenious and daring; there is nothing noble in it. Where the true greatness comes in is that Dr. Cook's chough so near him never lifted a hand against Peary, and—still finer—never open his mouth to controvert one of his statements. Whatever Dr. Cook's past achievements may or may not have been, there cannot be the slightest doubt that he has the extraordinary gift of holding his tongue.

MR. CARNEGIE'S FAILING.

Undeterred by criticism, Mr. Carnegie continues to build and endow public libraries. Mr. Whitelaw Reid has opened a handsome one at Luton. Luton showed its gratitude by presenting the donor with the freedom of the borough. Opportunity was taken by Mr Reid to sum up Mr. Carnegie's gifts. He had girdled the English-speaking world with libraries, and up to July of this year had spent in the erection of municipal library buildings over £10,187,000. This, added to other sums devoted in other directions, formed a total known amount of over £30,000,000 already expended for the betterment of men by the youngest citizen of Luton. "But" added the American Ambassador, who is no doubt privileged to look the giver of the gift-horse in the mouth, "in spite of Mr. Carnegie's liking for libraries, his spelling is deplorable." One draws no moral therefrom. One does not, as some might, hint that Mr. Carnegie ought to study in his own libraries. Such a proposal would be futile. The builder of Libraries need not himself be a scholar. As well might one suggest that a creator must be a critic, or a critic a creator. This, however, is not a question of scholarship or of remediable defect. Some of the most learned men one has known have been the very worst spellers. For spelling is a gift of the gods, not a talent to be snatched by scheming. To some it comes; from others it goes; and there be those who never catch a glimpse of it.

SHALL TRELAWNEY DIE?

"If the Conciliation Bill is thrown out next month after having had its second reading carried by a swinging"—but somewhat insincere—"majority last session, then 20,000 suffragists will know the reason why Holloway Prison will be stuffed so full with protesting women that it will be turned upside down." That is the prospect placed before the Cabinet. We shall all implore the leaders of the movement not to indulge in any such wild antics. In the time of their self-restraint—for which many thanks—during the last few months their cause has advanced far more than it did when they were ju-jitsuing policemen or violating the national ideal of "playing the game" by getting out of prison by means of the starvation trick.

THE DRAMATIST AS CRITIC.

The annual report of the Prison Commissioners, among several interesting comments on Mr. Churchill's scheme of prison reform, pays a high tribute to the power of the drama. It is well known that Mr. Galsworthy's play "Justice" inspired Mr. Churchill to that survey of the prevailing system which resulted in what is hardly less than a revolutionary programme of penology. But between public and official recognition of a fact a wide gulf generally yawns. Particularly is this the case when any of the arts are concerned. It is therefore remarkable to read in the report such paragraphs as these: "So unfamiliar is the public with the history and details of our prison system, that they learnt for the first time from the stage of a London theatre what has been, for sixty years, a leading feature in the system of penal servitude. Impressions are formed more easily from a clever and well-written play than from a perusal of Blue Books, which, year after year, have adverted to the system and discussed its comparative advantages and disadvantages." Which is as much as to say that people will go to the theatre who cannot be persuaded to study Blue Books. If there is a note of asperity in the confession, the advocates of the application of the drama to life and society may easily look over it in their satisfaction at finding the claims they urge with such eloquence—and perhaps some verbosity—frankly recognised in a quarter hitherto most oblivious to the influence of the theatre. Such recognition is almost enough to frighten some of us. It seems to foreboade a day of dramatic missioning when the theatre will be so bent on teaching and influencing the guardians of society that it will forget to amuse the guarded. But, if there be such terror-stricken lovers of the theatre, them be of good heart. The theatre is big enough to instruct as well as amuse. It will never be killed by an infusion of earnestness. When it becomes most powerful in criticism it will most profuse in good entertainment. Nothing can suffer from life and vigour; certainly not the theatre.

WASTE.

Many of the seventy-eight suggestions for the King Edward Memorial are sensible, many others show a woeful lack of thought. Why build an "Empire House" for instance, when we already have the Imperial Institute? "A monumental hill in the Hyde Park"!—in order that from the top citizens may enjoy the the exquisite view of chimney pots. "Erection of a great globe commemorative of the Empire"; in a charming situation, for it would be the submit of the monumental hill; the total effect would be ravishing. "Erection of a tabernacle," evidently the proposal on an admirer of Lord Rosebery. "Resumption of Somerset House as a Royal Residence,": the archieves thereof including the eleven million valuation forms—when they come in?—would presumably be transferred to Buckingham Palace. Poor Palace! "Rebuilding of Trafalgar Square," etc., etc. But seriously, what insensate folly it is to propose these wasteful schemes. There is far too much waste in this country, as it is, there is no need to sanctify it by an official National act. The best memorial would take the form of help for hospitals, which are forever running into debt.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper, sold by Chemists Grocers, etc.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes. Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair. Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc. Restores the Colour to Carpets. Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites. Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

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NATURAL BEAUTY

THE proved beautifying powers of Icilma Fluor Cream, England's premier face-cream, are entirely due to Icilma Natural Water, the magical skin-tonic from the spring in Algeria—it stimulates the skin to natural healthy action—this is the real secret of Beauty. Nothing else in the world has the same effect.

Icilma Fluor Cream

is ideal for all seasons—greaseless, snowy, fragrant and delightful to use. It preserves the complexion—removes roughness, redness, heat-spots, chaps, peeling and irritations—cures insect bites—makes the skin soft, clear, cool and smooth—and is the true natural aid to Beauty.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

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IN NATURE'S WAY

Genuine only with this trademark.

EUQUININE.

(Tasteless Quinine)

FOR

Infants & Invalids.

ONCE TRIED - - - - ALWAYS USED.

NO BITTER - - - TASTE!

Obtainable from all Chemists.

Wholesale Agents:

SCHRODER, SMIDT & CO., BOMBAY.

THE GREAT NERVE REMEDY.

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

Quiets the Nerves, gives Refreshing Sleep to the Nervous and Overworked. Restores Health, Vigor and Vitality. For Sleeplessness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Nervous Headache, Nervous Indigestion, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Failing Memory, Nightmare, Heart Weakness, Nervous Prostration and other similar diseases resulting from a weakened condition of the Nervous System.

They are not a stimulant but a nerve builder, a most valuable and effective combination of harmless nerve restoring remedies known to medical science. Absolutely harmless, yet quick in their action. They assist nature in rebuilding the nerves, and do it in a natural way, not causing the nerves to feel stimulated only while they are being taken, as do some nerve medicines, but gradually restoring the entire nervous system to a perfectly healthy condition.

Read the following evidence:—

Mr. C. S. REDDI, Chittoor, writes:—Your bottle of Prof. James' E. T. Pearls, I call them gems: they did me immense good so please send another big bottle by V. P. P.

Mr. FELIX D. COELHO, Bela Vista, Calicut, writes:—I am glad to inform you that your famous Prof. James' E. T. Pearls proved a boon in my case. They are Pearls as you call them and not pills. Please send another two bottles by V. P. P.

S. Sgt. J. ELDER, S. T. C., Nowshera, Punjab, writes:—That the Pearls are giving excellent result. Please send another four bottles as early as possible.

Price Rs. 2 per Bottle of 40 Pills.

Rs. 1-14-0 per bottle of 25

Pills. V. P. charge extra.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

No. 150, Jooma Musjid, Bombay.

KEATING'S LOZENGES

Easily Cure

THE WORST COUGH

One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their marvellous value

Sold in bottles everywhere.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A Female Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

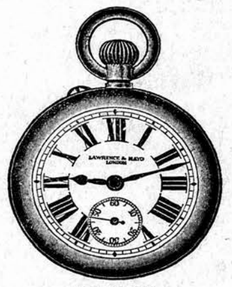
THE "TURRET" NICKEL KEYLESS WATCH

As supplied to His Majesty's Forces for use in all parts of the World.

Nickel Silver Case 1 7/8in. diameter, very strong and close fitting, thoroughly protecting movement from pressure and dust enamelled dial with sunk seconds and bold Roman figures.

PRICE Rs. 10 only.

EXCELLENT TIMEKEEPER



THOROUGHLY RELIABLE

ACTUAL SIZE.

The price of the "TURRET" Keyless Watch (Rs. 10 only) must not be accepted as any criterion of its quality as a thoroughly reliable timekeeper, as the movement is of unusual excellence, jewelled in 15 holes, and for

HARD WEAR AND ROUGH USE

is equal in time-keeping qualities to the most expensive watch on the market. Best Solid Leather Wristlet, suitable for above, Rs. 2-8 extra.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

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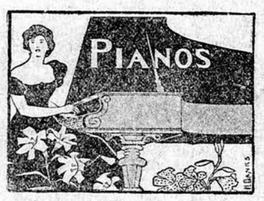

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Are selected from the Stocks of the World's best makers. They are specially built for India, and are supplied on special terms for Cash or Monthly Payments.

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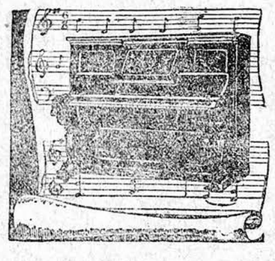

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Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE. In 1/- Tins (English Make). Sold everywhere. For free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., Artillery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.

INSTANT RELIEF.

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BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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FOR REPAIR.

OUR MERITS.

Our Repair Department is particularly well appointed, and a large staff of workmen, each skilled in his own line, enable us to confidently promise the best possible results in the renovation or repair of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silver and Electro-plate. Our advice and the best of our ability is at your service.

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Articles are sometimes brought to us for repair that have been unsuccessfully attempted elsewhere. Do not risk a double outlay by this "patch-work" system. True economy lies in entrusting repair work to those who have a reputation for understanding their business. Why risk a pretty ornament in the "cheap and nasty" repairer's hands?

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JEWELRY. ESTABLISHED 1858 SILVER & PLATE.

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Why should you worry about the increase of duty when even now CLUB BLEND and HUNTLY BLEND will cost you no more than you paid before for other brands of similar quality? These are two excellent Whiskies which have stood the test of the Indian Market for the last twenty years. You can buy Club Blend, in square bottles with the Old Lamp Trade Mark, at Rs. 2/12/- per bottle, and Huntly Blend, in black dump bottles, at a few annas less. Try them to-night and you will be gratified with the splendid value and fine quality.

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HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY

WATSON'S No "10"

ALL agree that the best is the cheapest EVERYBODY agrees that Watson's is a Whisky preserving the finest traditions of SCOTLAND'S BEST.

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Rs. 36/—per dozen.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.

BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it.—*Lancet.*

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK, REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

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A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL

SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impurate of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has by a reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—LYCOSE SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIRE EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising, such as

SCROFULA, SCURVY ECZEMA BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS PIMPLES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit testimonials to give it a trial to its value.

Hundreds of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"I am a line in favour of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful Clarke's Blood Mixture."—June 18, 1908

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefits they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and can with the utmost confidence, recommend to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nadkarni, Hyderabad, Deccan

THROAT TROUBLES

are almost instantly relieved by Congreve's Elixir, which for over 80 years has been recognised as the most successful Medicine yet used in the treatment of Consumption of the Lungs, and all Chest and Throat affections.

Congreve's Balsamic Elixir gives the greatest comfort by promoting expectoration and giving freedom from all obstructive matter, while the relief given is decided and immediate.

CONGREVE'S ELIXIR

is no new thing, but has stood the test of over 80 years, and on behalf of no other medicine can EVIDENCE BE PRODUCED of even one-half the number of "successful cases" treated by Mr. G. T. CONGREVE. Details free on application.

Case of Mr. James Sessions, of South Hall, Roydon, Ware, Herts.

Mr. Sessions, who is a Farmer, first consulted Mr Congreve in October, 1871. He was then 41 years of age, and was suffering from Chronic Bronchitis. For some years he had been troubled with severe cough, expectoration, wheezing, and distressing shortness of breathing and during the four winters previous had been entirely laid aside. Mr. Congreve's Elixir afforded almost immediate relief, and after perseverance with it for about six months the patient was free from all symptoms of the Complaint. The following season Mr. sessions was able to follow the Essex Fox Hounds and continued to do so for 14 years there was no recurrence of the Complaint until a few years ago, when Mr. Sessions had an attack of Bronchitis. He resorted again to Mr. Congreve's treatment and recovered from the effects of the attack. In a letter addressed to Mr. Congreve dated the 5th February 1908, Mr. Sessions says:—

"I shall be 77 on the 2nd of next May Last summers in the hay-time I was up and in my yard by 5-30 in the morning and have been up and out after my calves every morning this winter before breakfast. I am very grateful to you, feeling sure I owe my present state of health to your medicine."

This Elixir should be in every home, for use when the first signs of a cold are apparent Colds when neglected frequently develop into more serious troubles, such as Pneumonia, Bronchitis, and Consumption, but a few doses of Congreve's Balsamic Elixir will always prevent further mischief.

CONGREVE'S ELIXIR has been for nearly a century the Standard Household Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption and all affections of Throat and Chest. Prices in England 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6 and 11. Obtainable from Messrs. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Esplanade, Bombay, and all Chemists throughout the Empire.

E. J. REID and CO., LONDON, Sole Agents for India, Burma and West Indies.

Booklet of cases and testimonials free on application to Combe Lodge, Peckham, London.

The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

I possess numerous certificates from officials, European Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to convince, are requested to come and inspect them.

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCKLE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, ilion, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rester happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in the body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism Gout, and Paralyses, acute or chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill the effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Insipid as Melbes—and complaints akin thereto, both acute and caronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, beating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, Blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are permanently cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows:—

For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantatis Pills and Oil for 20 days, Rs. 13-8.

For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.

For Spermatorhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 day Rs. 4-8.

For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

Up-country orders are promptly executed by value payable post. Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

LEPROSY.—Black and white—and BLOOD DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 20 days, Rs. 10.

ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough, Cold, Throat Irritation, Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dropsy after-effects of mercury and other poisonous mouth diseases, are all very successfully treated. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.

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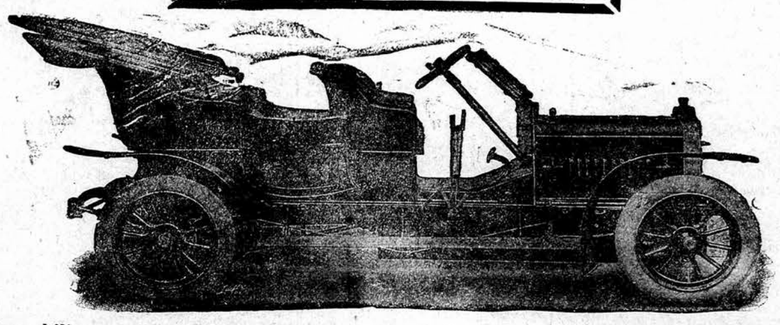

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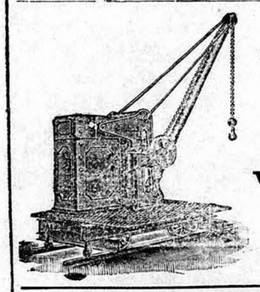

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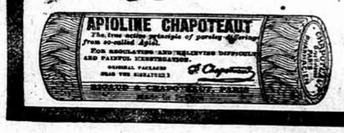

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